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Status report on the  
Pennsylvania archaeological



A  
STATUS REPORT  
ON THE  
PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

by

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Service Purchase Contract No. 506840  
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission  
William Penn Memorial Museum  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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## PREFACE

This project, to update and integrate various components of the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey, was carried out between February 15, 1976 and June 15, 1976 under the terms of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Service Purchase Contract No. 506840. James T. Herbstritt, 110 Sara Road, Saint Marys, Pennsylvania was engaged to undertake the mechanics of the project in cooperation with and under the supervision of the personnel of the Office of State Archaeology, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writers of this report are very much indebted to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and to its Executive Director, Mr. William J. Wewer, who is also the State Historic Preservation Officer, for the manipulation of matters concerning financial support of this project. We similarly acknowledge appreciation to Dr. Barry C. Kent, Pennsylvania State Archaeologist, for his cooperation and helpful comments. We are indebted to various other members of the Commission's staff who provided valuable criticism relative to the preparation and reproduction of this report.

We especially owe an immeasurable debt of gratitude to Dr. Donald W. Dragoo, Chief Curator of Anthropology for the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, who graciously provided us with access to the Museum's Upper Ohio Valley Archaeological Survey files. Without this cooperation, it would have been impossible to undertake this study and rethink the status of archaeological survey in Pennsylvania.

We would also like to thank all of the individuals listed in Appendix A who provided information about archaeological surveys undertaken by themselves or by their respective institutions. Finally, we would thank Mr. John Witthoft, University of Pennsylvania, for reading and commenting on portions of this report dealing with the history of archaeological surveys in Pennsylvania.



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# HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS IN PENNSYLVANIA

## Introduction

This introductory section contains a listing of site-specific archaeological surveys conducted since 1880 within the political boundaries of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The surveys, their principal investigators, institutional affiliations, and bibliographical citations are arranged chronologically under three headings: Upper Ohio Valley Drainage, Susquehanna Drainage, and Delaware Drainage.

Not every survey conducted in Pennsylvania has been recorded. A reasonably thorough search of the literature was undertaken, manuscript and field note files at the William Penn Memorial Museum (Pennsylvania State Museum) were searched, and the individuals listed in Appendix A were interviewed. Some surveys were undoubtedly overlooked. Some of the categories of surveys mentioned below were never intended to be complete.

## Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology developed as an outgrowth of the Pennsylvania Indian Survey and evolved in response to the need to promote interest in Pennsylvania archaeology and to serve Pennsylvania collectors and other interested persons. Frances Dorrance, Director of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, was appointed chairman of an organizational committee by a joint committee of the State Historical Commission and the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, and John Alden Mason, University of Pennsylvania, was instructed by the committee to draw up a constitution.



The first organizational meeting was held in May, 1929 at the State Library in Harrisburg. Nineteen individuals from various parts of Pennsylvania attended in response to some 200 mailed invitations. The Society was established, John Alden Mason was appointed first president, and two years later in 1931 it was incorporated (Dorrance 1930).

The purpose of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc. as stated in Article II of the constitution is, among other things, to promote the conservation of archaeological sites and artifacts and to encourage and foster the exchange of knowledge between professionals and nonprofessionals. The Society and its membership have been devoted to these directives for over 45 years.

The nonprofessional or amateur archaeologist has been the one who has led the way in locating archaeological sites in Pennsylvania. The earliest surveys by John Ruth and Charles Laubach were conducted by men whose professional interest and expertise lay in other fields. This tradition has continued to the present day. Nonprofessionals throughout Pennsylvania have been locating sites at their own expense and recording them with the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey. Recently the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc. established a special "Chapter Site Recording Award" to be presented each year to the chapter recording the most sites during the 12 months preceding the annual meeting. This Society, these individuals, and their important contribution to the Pennsylvania survey program are acknowledged. No attempt is made, however, to incorporate all of their individual contributions into this listing of Pennsylvania surveys.



## Legislation Affecting Archaeological Survey

In addition to surveys carried out by amateur archaeologists, there are two other categories under which surveys have been conducted that this report does not list in their entirety. The first of these are surveys undertaken in conjunction with Department of Transportation projects. Since the enactment of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 and more recently the National Transportation Act of 1966 and the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1966, the federal government has authorized the expenditure of funds for archaeological survey and salvage on federally funded highway projects. Interstate highways involving large sums of federal money were first to be explored. Today every state highway project that utilizes federal funds in any amount can be subjected to archaeological investigation. Numerous highway right-of-ways in Pennsylvania have been examined. A few examples of this type of survey are mentioned in the report.

The other category in which no attempt has been made to assure complete coverage is in relation to environmental impact surveys. One of the main reasons for this incompleteness is that there are no published guidelines governing these surveys and no central repository for reports. The result is that it is virtually impossible to locate all of the many reports prepared by consulting firms, individuals, and institutions both inside and outside the State.

New legislation has played an increasingly important role with regard to archaeological survey. McGimsey (1972) has published probably the most comprehensive summary of state and federal legislation as it pertains to archaeology throughout the United States. Pennsylvania is not well referenced because it lacks significant antiquities laws. An effort was made



in the 1920's to introduce specific legislation, but the Bill was ruled unconstitutional by the Attorney General's Office before it reached either the House of Representatives or the Senate. More recently the newly expanded Office of Historic Preservation investigated the question of antiquities legislation but because of personnel changes the project was temporarily postponed. In the absence of antiquities laws, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission has been designated by the State Administrative Code (Article XXVIII-A) as "the official agency of the Commonwealth for the conservation of Pennsylvania's historic heritage, and the preservation of public records, historic documents, and objects of historic interest." The code authorizes the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission to carry out prehistoric and historic sites archaeology and report on this work to the public.

Antiquities legislation at the federal level begins with the Antiquities Act of 1906 followed by the Historic Sites Act of 1935. These laws, and particularly the more recent one, provide the legislative basis for centralizing responsibility for America's antiquities with the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of the National Park Service. The Historic Sites Act authorized the National Park Service to make surveys, secure data, and investigate archaeological and historical sites across the country. One result of this expansion of Park Service responsibility was the development of the Inter-Agency Archaeological Salvage Program in 1946. This began as a cooperative effort between the Smithsonian Institution, National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers to recover archaeological and paleontological remains that would be lost as a result of flood control, irrigation, hydroelectric installations, and nav-



igational improvements in river basins. An important subdivision of the operation was the River Basin Surveys (Wedel 1953). Responsibility for this aspect of the program was vested with the Smithsonian Institution (Appendix B).

The Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 for the first time provided specific legislation requiring the preservation of archaeological and historical data that might be lost as a result of the construction of a dam by a federal agency or by a private person or corporation holding a license issued by a federal agency.

Six years later the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provided for the development of the National Registry of archaeological and historic sites and for the involvement of individual states in a matching grant program to be administered by appointed State Historic Preservation Officers. The act required that each state make a survey of its significant historic and archaeological resources.

It was the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 that charged all agencies of the federal government with the responsibility for determining the impact of their programs on the environment and with preparing a statement to that effect. This commitment was expanded by Public Law 93-291, also known as the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, to include any alteration to the environment by any federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed activity or program. The response to this law has been the increased participation of archaeologists in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements. A select number of surveys of the latter type are included in this report. There is no attempt to include all such small and recent surveys relative to pipelines, sewers,



waste treatment facilities, or soil conservation dams.

#### Frances Dorrance-Pennsylvania Indian Survey

The Indian survey of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society was initiated in March, 1924 under the leadership of the Director of the Society, Frances Dorrance, and evolved to include all of the territory of eastern Pennsylvania between the Allegheny Divide and the Delaware River.

The plan for the survey was composed of three parts: a paper survey, field work based on the findings of the paper survey, and editing and publishing of the results. The paper survey was made by sending out various circular letters containing question blanks and broadsides to citizen groups such as postmasters, foresters, scouts, collectors, and experts in regional Indian history. Thirteen thousand letters were mailed throughout eastern Pennsylvania. Newspapers published articles explaining the survey and requesting that persons having information pertaining to Indian sites contact the Society. Nineteen hundred sites were recorded.

The Pennsylvania legislature became involved in 1927 by placing funds for survey in the general appropriation of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission. The Commission subsequently purchased the Dorrance Survey files and undertook to expand the survey to cover all of Pennsylvania. A joint committee representing the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, under the chairmanship of Frances Dorrance, engaged Dorothy P. Skinner in 1928 to conduct what was to be officially called the Pennsylvania Indian Survey (Appendix C). Five thousand letters were mailed in western Pennsylvania. Six hundred additional sites were recorded bringing the total of known sites in the state to 2500 (Dorrance n.d.).



This effort, conducted between 1924 and 1929, has been the only organized statewide attempt to record archaeological sites in Pennsylvania. In 1929, Donald A. Cadzow (first State Archaeologist) was employed by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission to do field work and conduct educational programs relative to the Pennsylvania Indian Survey. Additional surveys, excavations, and reports resulted from this work.

#### Upper Ohio Valley Archaeological Survey

Funds provided in 1950 by the Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundation permitted the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh to embark on an extensive three-year program to locate, map, and test Indian sites in western Pennsylvania.

The area selected for the survey was in keeping with the Museum's regional policies and comprised all of the land drained by the Ohio River and its tributaries north of New Martinsville, West Virginia (Swauger 1950). This vast area encompassed no less than 72 counties in the five states of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, West Virginia, and Maryland (Fig. 1).

William J. Mayer-Oakes was engaged by the Carnegie Museum as field archaeologist in charge of the Upper Ohio Valley Archaeological Survey (U.O.V.A.S.). The proposed area of research was arbitrarily divided into a northern, a central, and a southern section. In a four month period during the first year, 149 sites were located in the southern section and recorded using the trinominal system (Mayer-Oakes 1951). An Archaeological Newsletter was established and exhibits based on the survey were prepared.

Mayer-Oakes (1952) returned to the field for five months in 1951 and recorded 171 sites in the northern section. Eight sites were tested. The third and final season of survey was directed toward the central section.



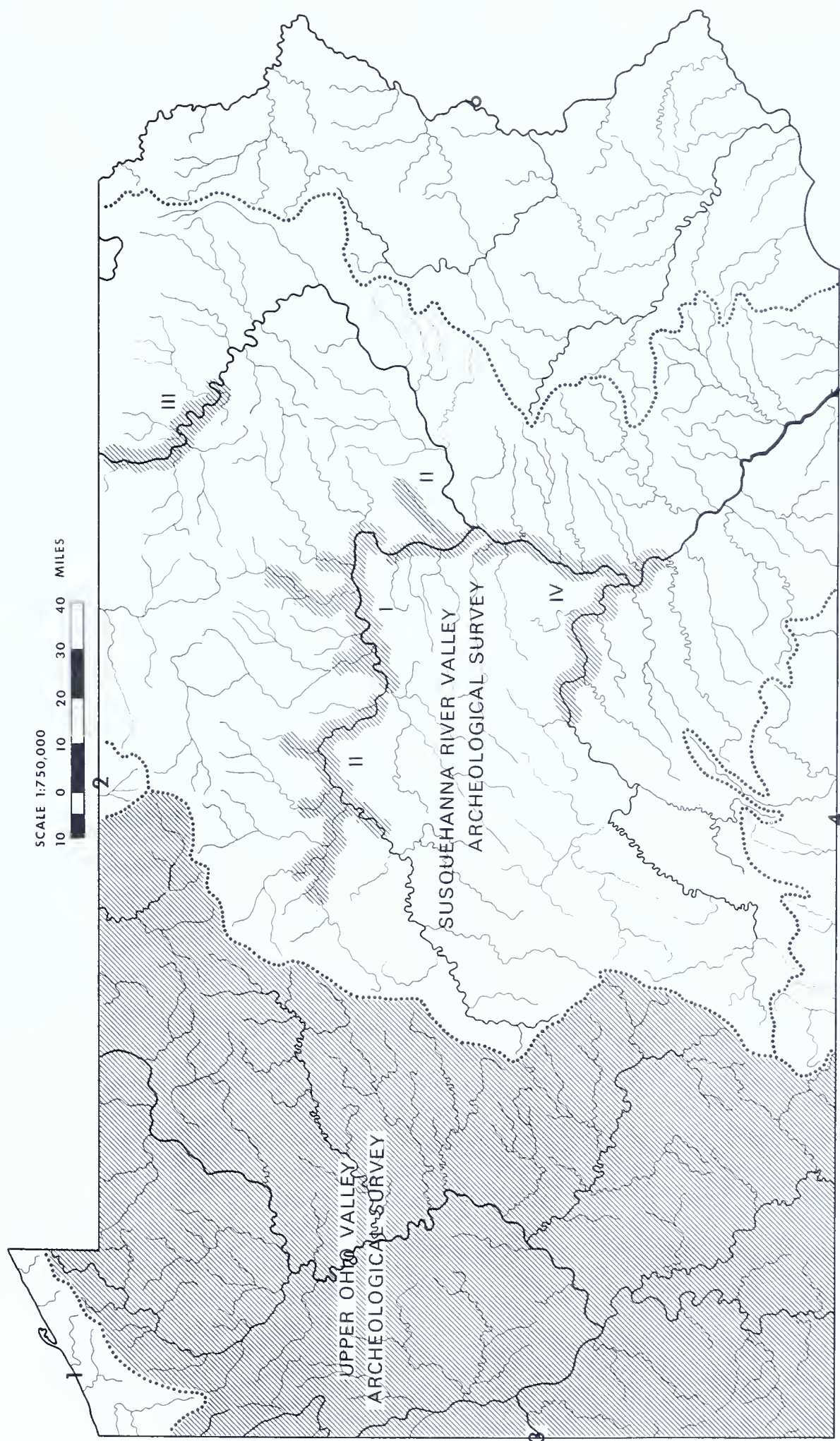


Figure 1. Selected Rivers and Streams of Pennsylvania Map showing the Upper Ohio Valley Archaeological Survey and the Susquehanna River Valley Archaeological Survey.

Selected Rivers and Streams of Pennsylvania Map is modified from the Index to Topographic Maps, October, 1974, U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. Shown on this map are the six drainage basins of Pennsylvania: 1, Erie; 2, Genesee; 3, Ohio; 4, Potomac; 5, Susquehanna; 6, Delaware.

The areas of the following surveys are illustrated: Upper Ohio Valley Archaeological Survey, and Susquehanna River Valley Archaeological Survey, Parts I, II, III, and IV.

# SELECTED RIVERS AND STREAMS OF PENNSYLVANIA





One hundred and seven sites were recorded bringing the total for all sections to 427. Test excavations were conducted on six sites, and one site underwent a major excavation (Mayer-Oakes 1953a).

The Upper Ohio Valley Archaeological Survey was to form the basis for Carnegie Museum's very active long-range program in archaeology. James L. Swauger, Don W. Dragoo, and the present staff of the Museum's Section of Man have continued to expand upon the survey. A continuous excavation program has been conducted by the Museum staff and each year many new sites are added to the expanding survey files.

#### Susquehanna River Valley Archaeological Survey

The Susquehanna River Valley Archaeological Survey is being conducted under the direction of the senior author of this report and has been ongoing since 1972 as part of the "Clemsons Island Archaeological Project," a major problem-oriented study funded by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Part I of the project was initiated in the summer of 1972 when one and sometimes two men conducted an eight week site survey in the West Branch Susquehanna Valley from Lock Haven to Montgomery and in the Valleys of Pine, Loyalsock, and Lycoming Creeks (Fig. 1). Two hundred and three Indian sites were examined and recorded using the trinominal system. Materials collected from these sites subsequently provided the research base for field director William A. Turnbaugh's doctoral thesis at Harvard University (1973) and more recently a book on the subject entitled Man, Land and Time (Turnbaugh 1975). Large scale excavations by a crew of four were also conducted at the stratified, multicomponent Clemsons Island Nash site in Clinton



County (Smith 1972b). Radiocarbon estimates indicate that the earliest occupation at this site occurred around A.D. 960.

Six men were employed for eight weeks between June and August, 1973 to undertake Part II of the project. Four Clemsons Island sites were investigated. Two weeks were used to excavate the Ramm site located along the Susquehanna River east of Lock Haven in Clinton County. Eight thousand square feet were explored with the aid of a bulldozer and the volunteer assistance for one day of the King's College Archaeological Field School and professional staff. Twenty-five large storage pits were excavated and numerous artifacts were recovered. Two subrectangular living structures were exposed representing the first Clemsons Island domiciles discovered in Pennsylvania. Two semisubterranean sweat lodges were also clearly discernible, one just to the northwest of each subrectangular house (Smith 1976c).

The next four weeks were used to explore the extensive and intensely utilized Kress site at the west end of Great Island near Lock Haven, Clinton County. The flood resulting from Hurricane Agnes the previous year had washed away topsoil from much of the site. As a result, spring plowing turned new soil and exposed nearly 200 aboriginal storage pits, fire hearths, and baking ovens. These features were mapped by the archaeological team and 90 were randomly selected throughout the site and excavated.

The large quantity of recovered artifactual material would appear to indicate an occupation by Clemsons Island people at a considerably earlier date than at the Nash or Ramm sites. Preliminary analysis of the arrangement of pits permits definition of activity areas and isolated areas of occupation. Between the activity areas, excavations revealed evidence of a



longhouse type of living structure.

Test excavations in the final two weeks of the project were made at the Waterville site, Lycoming County, with negative results. The crew was subsequently moved to the Miller site south of Waterville along Pine Creek, and numerous test trenches were excavated across this site. Ten aboriginal pits with material culture were exposed, one semisubterranean sweat lodge was excavated, and the limits of the site were determined.

Concurrent with the excavations in 1973, two of the six men under field director Daniel G. Roberts were sent into the remaining portions of the West Branch Valley to find and record additional sites. The area surveyed included the West Branch Valley south to below Sunbury and west into Clearfield County, and the Valleys of the Sinnemahoning, Kettle, and Chillisquaque Creeks. One hundred and ninety-five sites were recorded bringing the total number of sites in the West Branch Valley to 425. Approximately 70 of these sites contain Clemsons Island components.

Excavations were resumed in 1975 and directed primarily toward determining the relationship of certain sites in Bradford and Elk Counties to the Susquehannock occupation of eastern Pennsylvania. The Blackman and Kennedy sites in Bradford County were excavated and the McKinley Earthwork in Elk County was explored (Smith and Herbstritt 1976).

Part III of the Susquehanna River Valley Archaeological Survey was also initiated in Bradford County during the first week of July, 1975. Five men working with field director, James T. Herbstritt, allotted one week to superficially examine the Susquehanna River Valley from the New York State border south to the Bradford-Wyoming County line in Pennsylvania. One hundred and forty sites representing various periods of occupation were recorded.



Charles E. Douts, field director, and one assistant undertook Part IV of the survey in 1976 when they devoted eight weeks to examining the Susquehanna River Valley from Sunbury to Harrisburg and the Juniata River Valley from its confluence with the Susquehanna west to Lewistown. A total of 145 new sites were recorded for Perry, Juniata, Dauphin, Snyder, and Northumberland counties. Two weeks at the end of August were used to test Clemsons Island deposits on Lower Catbird Island in the Susquehanna River northwest of Sunbury.

#### Non Site-Specific Surveys

The surveys included in the listing are once again for the most part site-specific. That is, they are surveys that were intended to locate sites or to provide information as to the locations of specific archaeological finds. There are other county and state surveys that from the standpoint of the history of Pennsylvania archaeology are important, but are not site-specific, and for that reason are not on the list. These include "Indian Paths of Pennsylvania" (Wallace 1965), A History of Indian Villages and Place Names in Pennsylvania" (Donehoo 1928), "The Indian Wars of Pennsylvania" (Sipe 1929), and "The Indian Chiefs of Pennsylvania" (Sipe 1927). On a more regional level there are numerous survey reports such as "Indians of Berks County" (Brunner 1881) or "Contributions to the Indian History of the Lower Susquehanna" (Dauphin County Historical Society 1898) that offer significant historical data but relatively little information about site locations.

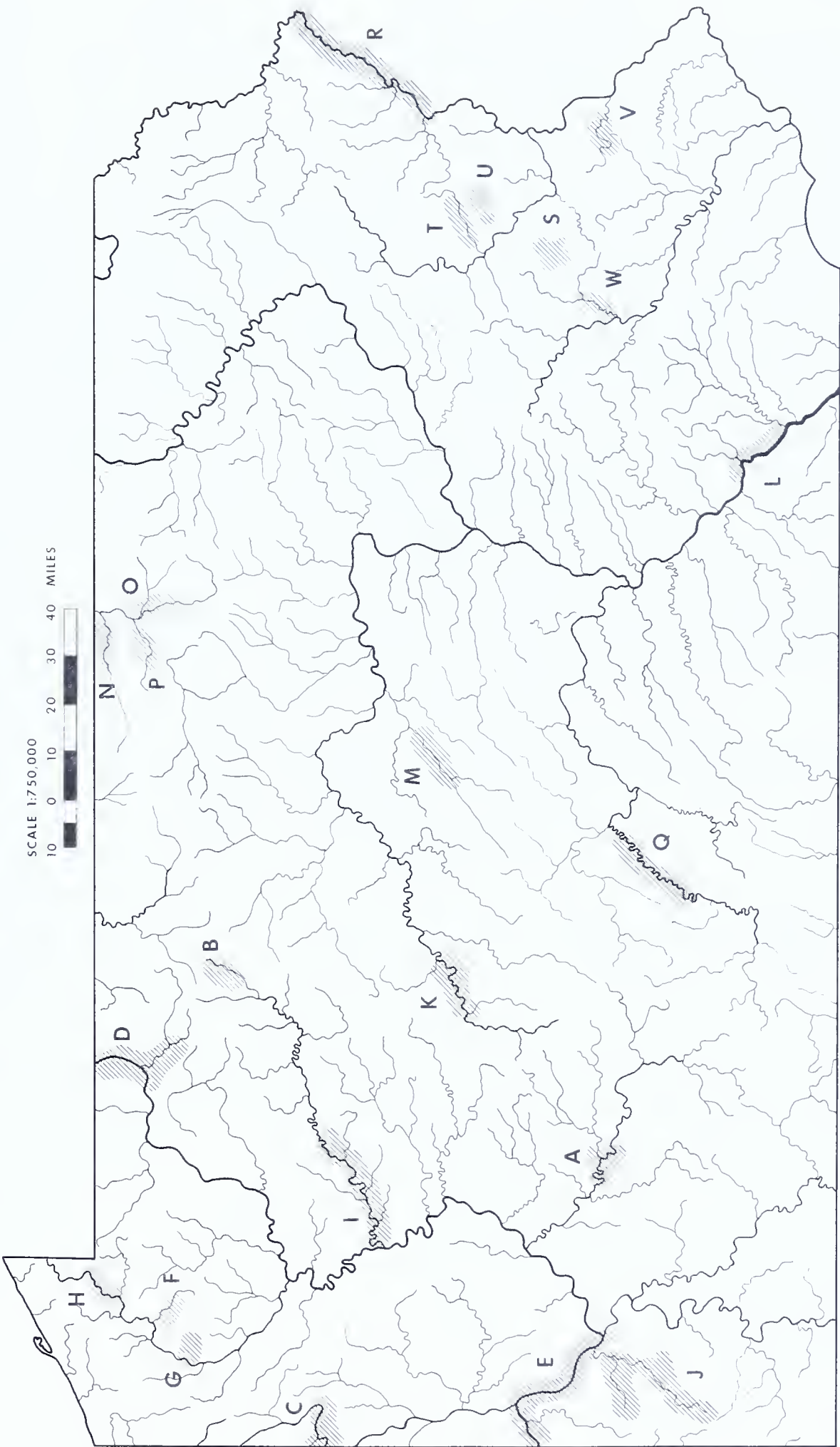




Figure 2. River Basin Surveys.

The areas of the following surveys are illustrated: A, Conemaugh; B, Clarion East Branch; C, Shenango; D, Allegheny; E, New Cumberland; F, Woodcock; G, Muddy Creek; H, Union City; I, St. Petersburg; J, Chartiers; K, Curwensville; L, Safe Harbor; M, Blanchard; N, Cowanesque; O, Tioga; P, Hammond; Q, Raystown; R, Tocks Island; S, Trexler; T, Beltzville; U, Aquashicola; V, Blue Marsh; W, Maiden Creek.

RIVER BASIN SURVEYS





## Upper Ohio Valley Drainage

## Key to Abbreviations

The following abbreviations represent institutional affiliations or programs and precede the name of the principal investigator for the majority of the surveys listed. CM...Carnegie Museum, FM...Franklin and Marshall College, PHC...Pennsylvania Historical Commission (1913-1945), PHMC...Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (1945-1976), PSU...Pennsylvania State University, WHGS...Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and WPA...Works Progress Administration.

- |    |            |   |
|----|------------|---|
| 1. | 1880       | Survey of Conneaut Lake, Crawford County and Environs (Huidekoper, Kennedy, Huidekoper, and Reynolds as reported by C. A. Weslager) |
|    |            | Weslager 1941   |
| 2. | c1880-1939 | George S. Fisher's Archaeological Survey of Southwestern Pennsylvania (George S. Fisher)  |
|    |            | Fisher n.d.   |
| 3. | c1881      | Survey of Sites and Earthworks in Fayette County (Veech and Lewis as reported by Horace Hayden)                                     |
|    |            | Hayden 1883   |
| 4. | 1881-1891  | Survey of Mounds, Enclosures, and Other Sites in the Monongahela River Valley (Smithsonian Institution: Cyrus Thomas)               |
|    |            | Thomas 1894   |
| 5. | 1896       | Carnegie Museum Mound Explorations: Excavation of the McKees Rock Mound (CM: Gerrodette as reported by Edmund S. Carpenter)         |
|    |            | Carpenter 1951  |
| 6. | 1928       | The Pennsylvania Indian Survey of Western Pennsylvania (PHC: Dorothy P. Skinner)  |
|    |            | Dorrance n.d.   |



7. 1929 Westmoreland and Fayette Counties Archaeological Survey (Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies Westmoreland-Fayette County Branch: Robert M. Engberg)
  - Engberg 1930
  - 1931
8. c1930 Erie County Archaeological Survey (Allen and Richard Wright)
  - Anonymous 1930
9. 1934 Pennsylvania Historical Commission's Archaeological Survey and Excavation in Northwestern (Pt. I) and Southwestern (Pt. II) Pennsylvania (PHC: Donald A. Cadzow)
  - Anonymous n.d.
  - Cadzow 1935a
  - Carpenter 1950a

Northwestern Pennsylvania

  1. Various sites visited and annotated in Mercer, Venango, and Erie Counties
  2. Clovna Mound I, Erie County
  3. Clovna Mound II, Erie County
  4. Lawson Mound, Crawford County
  5. Miller Mound I, Erie County
  6. Miller Mound II, Erie County
  7. Drake Well, Crawford County
  8. Linesville Earthcircle, Crawford County
  9. 28th Street Site, Erie County

Southwestern Pennsylvania

  1. Approximately 32 sites recorded
10. 1935-1940 WPA Somerset County Archaeological Explorations (PHC/WPA: Edgar E. Augustine)
  - Butler 1939
  - Cresson 1942a
  - 1942b
  1. 1935 Clouse (Cadzow 1935b)
  2. 1935-36 Hanna (Butler 1936)
  3. 1936 Clouse (Butler 1939)
  4. 1936 Montague (Butler 1939)
  5. 1936-37 Peck Sites 1 & 2 (Augustine 1938d)



6. 1937 Reckner (Augustine 1938a)
  7. 1937 Emerick (Augustine 1938a)
  8. 1937-38 Troutman (Augustine 1938b)
  9. 1938 Powell Sites 1 & 2 (Augustine 1938c)
  10. 1938 Fort Oak
  11. 1938 Martz Rock Shelter (Augustine 1938d)
  12. 1939-40 Fort Hill Village and Rock Shelter (Augustine 1940)
  13. 1939-40 Gower
  14. 1940 Merle Rock Shelter
  15. 1941 Martin
  16. 1941 Phillips
11. 1936 Greene County Archaeological and Historical Survey (WPA: Frank B. Jones)
- Butler 1936
12. 1936-38 Frontier Forts and Trails Survey of Northwestern Pennsylvania (PHC/WPA: Harry L. Schoff)
- Kent 1938  
Schoff 1938
1. Numerous sites (see copy of condensed list of survey sheets sent to C. E. Schaeffer from Leo Madlehner)
  2. Fort Presqu'isle
  3. 28th Street Site (Carpenter et al 1949)
  4. Wesleyville Indian Cemetery (Carpenter 1949b)
  5. Irvine Mound Group (Carpenter 1956)
  6. Fort LeBoeuf
  7. Herrington Estate
  8. McFate Site (Schoff n.d.)
13. 1941 Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Upper Allegheny Valley (PHC: Edmund S. Carpenter)
- Bliss 1942  
Carpenter 1942  
1950b  
1950c  
1956  
n.d.  
Carpenter and Schoff 1951



14.      c1945      Anthropological Survey of the Allegheny River  
Reservoir Area of New York and Pennsylvania  
and of the Ohio River Basin in Western Penn-  
sylvania (Smithsonian Institution: William  
N. Fenton)  
  
                 Fenton 1945
15.      c1950      Indian Sites in Mercer County as located by  
Walter Hitchcock (Walter Hitchcock)  
  
                 Hitchcock 1950
16.      1950      Conemaugh River Reservoir (Smithsonian Insti-  
tution/CM: Ralph S. Solecki)  
  
                 Dragoo 1955  
                 Solecki 1951
17.      1950      Clarion East Branch Reservoir (Smithsonian  
Institution: Ralph S. Solecki)  
  
                 Solecki 1951
18.      1950      Upper Ohio Valley Archaeological Survey:  
Southern Area (CM: William J. Mayer-Oakes)  
  
                 Mayer-Oakes 1951  
                 Swauger 1950
19.      1951      Upper Ohio Valley Archaeological Survey:  
Northern Area (CM: William J. Mayer-Oakes)  
  
                 Mayer-Oakes 1952
20.      1951      Shenango River Reservoir (CM: William J.  
Mayer-Oakes)  
  
                 Mayer-Oakes 1953b
21.      1952      Upper Ohio Valley Archaeological Survey:  
Central Area (CM: William J. Mayer-Oakes)  
  
                 Mayer-Oakes 1953a  
                 1955
22.      1957      Survey of Mercer, Lawrence, and Butler Counties  
for the American Philosophical Society (CM:  
Don W. Dragoo)
23.      1957-1963      Adena Mound Survey (CM: Don W. Dragoo)  
  
                 Dragoo 1963a



24. c1958-1976 Allegheny River Reservoir (CM: Don W. Dragoo and Stanley Lantz...New York State Museum and Science Service: William A. Ritchie)  
  
Dragoo 1962a  
1966  
Dragoo and Lantz 1967a  
1967b  
1969  
1971  
  
Ritchie 1958
25. 1958-1974 Upper Ohio Valley Petroglyph Survey (CM: James L. Swauger)  
  
Swauger 1974  
n.d.
26. 1961-1962 Shenango River Reservoir (CM: Don W. Dragoo)  
  
Dragoo 1962b  
1963b  
1964a  
Mayer-Oakes 1953b
27. 1963 New Cumberland Reservoir (CM: Don W. Dragoo)  
  
Dragoo 1964b
28. 1964 Woodcock Reservoir (CM: Don W. Dragoo)  
  
Dragoo 1965
29. 1964 Muddy Creek Reservoir (CM: Don W. Dragoo)  
  
Dragoo 1965
30. 1964 Union City Reservoir (CM: Don W. Dragoo)  
  
Dragoo 1965
31. 1965-1966 Monongahela River Survey (CM: Don W. Dragoo and Donald P. Tanner)  
  
Dragoo and Tanner 1967a
32. 1967 St. Petersburg River Reservoir (Clarion State College: Gustav A. Konitzky)  
  
Konitzky 1967



33. 1967-1968 Chartiers River Reservoir (CM: Don W. Dragoo and Donald P. Tanner)  
  
Dragoo and Tanner 1967b  
1969a
34. 1968 Redbank Creek Watershed, Jefferson County (Clarion State College: Gustav A. Konitzky)  
  
Konitzky 1968
35. 1968 Sandy Lick Creek Water Control Project (CM: Don W. Dragoo and Richard L. George)  
  
Dragoo and George 1968
36. 1969 Wheeling Creek, Greene County (CM: Don W. Dragoo and Donald P. Tanner)  
  
Dragoo and Tanner 1969b
37. 1969 Venango County Archaeological Survey (PHMC/ PSU: Sue Ann Curtis)  
  
Curtis 1969
38. 1973 Survey of Georges Creek and Redstone Creek Basins, Fayette County (California State College: William Johnson)
39. 1973-1975 Highway Salvage and Survey in Somerset County (CM: Don W. Dragoo and Richard L. George)  
  
Dragoo and George 1975
40. 1974 Archaeological Survey of the Cross Creek Basin for the Soil Conservation Service (CM: Don W. Dragoo)
41. 1974-1975 Survey of Cross Creek and Buffalo Creek Basins, Washington County (University of Pittsburgh: James M. Adovasio)  
  
Adovasio, Gunn, Donahue and Stuckerrath 1975  
Applegarth, Adovasio and Dwyer 1976
42. 1975 Archaeological Resource Survey Jacobs Creek Watershed Project PA-655 Westmoreland-Fayette Counties, Pennsylvania (CM: Don W. Dragoo)  
  
Dragoo 1975





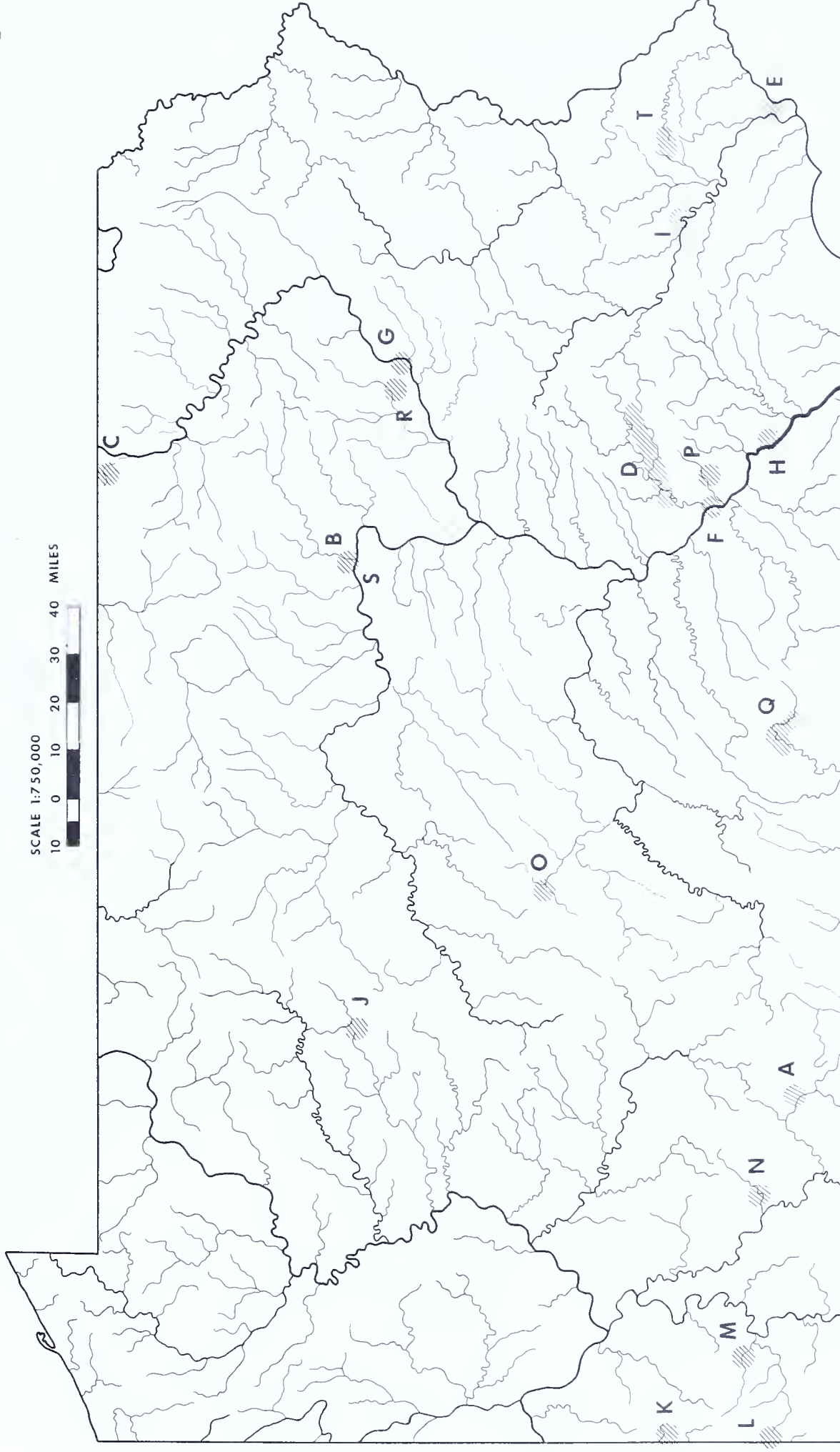
Figure 3. Highway, Public Utilities, and Environmental Impact Surveys.

Highways: A, Somerset County; B, Sand Hill; C, Spanish Hill;  
D, Hummelstown-Myerstown BiPass; E, Philadelphia Market Street.

Public Utilities: F, Three Mile Island; G, Susquehanna;  
H, Washington Boro; I, Limerick.

Environmental Impact Surveys: J, Sandy Lick Creek Water Control  
Project; K, Cross Creek Soil Conservation Project; L, Wheeling Creek;  
M, Tenmile Creek; N, Jacobs Creek; O, Tyrone Flood Control Project;  
P, Elizabethtown Wastewater Treatment Facility; Q, Conococheague  
Sewer System; R, Briar Creek Watershed; S, Loyalsock Township Flood  
Control; T, Neshaminy Creek Watershed.

# HIGHWAYS, PUBLIC UTILITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SURVEYS





43. 1976 Survey of Tenmile Creek, Washington County  
(CM: Don W. Dragoo)

Dragoo, Lantz and George 1976

#### Susquehanna Drainage

1. c1878-1912 North Branch Susquehanna River Valley Survey  
from New York to the Wyoming Valley (Gen.  
John S. Clark)  
  
Murray 1931
2. 1882-1892 York County Archaeological Survey (Atreus  
Wanner)  
  
Wanner 1893
3. 1892 An Archaeological Expedition Up the Lehigh  
River and Down the Susquehanna River for the  
University of Pennsylvania (University of  
Pennsylvania: Henry C. Mercer)  
  
Mercer 1892
4. c1905-1914 A Study of North Appalachian Indian Pottery  
(WHGS: Christopher Wren)  
  
Wren 1914
5. c1910-1935 Lancaster County Archaeological Survey  
(David H. Landis)  
  
Landis 1920
6. 1916 Susquehanna River Expedition (Museum of Amer-  
ican Indian Heye Foundation: Warren K.  
Moorehead)  
  
Donehoo 1918  
Moorehead 1918  
1938
7. c1918-1950 Lebanon County Archaeological Survey (Samuel  
S. Farver)  
  
Witthoft and Farver 1952



8.      c1921                      Survey of Athens and the Tioga Point, Bradford  
County (Tioga Point Museum: Louise W. Murray)  
  
                 Murray 1921a  
                 1921b
9.      1923-1924                  Survey of Aboriginal Rock Shelters and Other  
Archaeological Sites in Wyoming Valley and  
Vicinity (WHGS: Max Schrabisch)  
  
                 Schrabisch 1926
10.     1924                          The Frances Dorrance Survey of Eastern Pennsyl-  
vania (WHGS: Frances Dorrance)  
  
                 Dorrance n.d.
11.     1929                          "State Archaeological Survey of Pennsylvania"  
(PHC: Robert W. Jones and Junius Bird)  
  
                 Jones 1931
12.     1929                          The Lock Haven Expedition (Rochester Municipal  
Museum/University of Pennsylvania)  
  
                 Davidson 1929  
                 Ritchie 1929
13.     1930-1932                  Safe Harbor Survey (PHC: Donald A. Cadzow)  
  
                 Cadzow 1934  
                 1936
14.     1934                          Adams County Archaeological Survey (Pennsyl-  
vania State College: S. W. Frost)  
  
                 Frost 1935
15.     1936                          WPA Archaeological Survey and Excavation  
(Lycoming County Historical Society/WPA:  
Harry L. Schoff)  
  
                 1. Brock Site Burial Mound (Schoff 1937a,  
                 Carpenter 1949a)  
                 2. Brock Site Village (Schoff 1937b)  
                 3. J. T. Roberts Site (Schoff 1937c)  
                 4. Fort Muncy (Schoff 1937d)  
                 5. Updegraff Burial Site (Schoff 1937e)



16. 1936-1937 Archaeological Study of Indian Village Sites  
in the "Lower Wyoming Valley" (WHGS/WPA: Eugene  
M. Gardner)  
  
Gardner 1937  
1939
17. c1948 Perry County Archaeological Survey (PHMC:  
John Witthoft)
18. c1948 Bradford County Archaeological Survey (PHMC:  
John Witthoft)  
  
Witthoft n.d.b  
n.d.c
19. 1948-1951 Tioga County Archaeological Survey (PHMC:  
John Witthoft)  
  
Witthoft n.d.a
20. 1949-1950 Franklin County Archaeological Survey  
(Reynolds Eberling)
21. 1958-1959 Survey of Fluted Points and Associated Sites  
in the Susquehanna Valley (PHMC: W. Fred  
Kinsey III)  
  
Kinsey 1958  
1959
22. 1959 Survey of Pottery Types and Sites in the Upper  
Susquehanna Valley (Charles L. Lucy)  
  
Lucy 1959
23. 1963-1964 Cowanesque Reservoir (Temple University:  
Jacob W. Gruber)  
  
Gruber 1965  
1966
24. 1963-1964 Tioga Reservoir (Temple University: Jacob  
W. Gruber)  
  
Reference above
25. 1963-1964 Hammond Reservoir (Temple University: Jacob  
W. Gruber)  
  
Reference above



26. 1963-1964 Blanchard Reservoir (Temple University: Jacob W. Gruber)  
  
Reference above
27. 1963-1964 Curwensville Reservoir (Temple University: Jacob W. Gruber)
28. 1965 Raystown Reservoir (PSU: Ira F. Smith III)  
  
Smith 1966  
Michels and Smith 1967
29. 1966 Survey of the Archaic of the Northern Piedmont (PHMC/PSU: Barry C. Kent)  
  
Kent 1970
30. 1967 Metropolitan Edison Company "Three Mile Island Site" Survey and Excavation (PHMC: Barry C. Kent and Ira F. Smith III)  
  
Kent 1967  
Smith 1969  
1976a
31. 1967 Pennsylvania Power and Light Company "Susquehanna Site" Archaeological Survey (PHMC: Ira F. Smith III)  
  
Smith 1968a
32. 1967 Archaeological Resource Survey of the Susquehanna Drainage (University of Pennsylvania: John Witthoft)  
  
Witthoft n.d.d
33. 1968 Highway Salvage and Survey in the Vicinity of Sand Hill, Lycoming County (PHMC: Ira F. Smith III)  
  
Smith 1968b
34. 1969-1970 Survey of Early and Middle Woodland Sites and Artifacts in the Susquehanna Valley (PHMC/PSU: Ira F. Smith III)  
  
Smith 1969  
1971  
1972a  
1974a  
1976a



35. 1969, 1974, 1975 Pennsylvania Power and Light Company "Washington Boro Site" Survey and Excavation (PHMC/PSU/FM: Barry C. Kent, Ira F. Smith III, W. Fred Kinsey III, Joseph W. Michels)  
  
Casselberry 1971  
Kinsey and Graybill 1971  
Smith 1970  
1974b  
1976b  
Smith and Graybill 1976  
Snyder 1975
36. 1971 Survey of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna Valley in the Vicinity of Sunbury (Temple University: James C. Gifford)  
  
Gifford and Kerrigan 1971
37. 1971 Survey of Shenks Ferry Sites in Lancaster County (FM: Jeffrey R. Graybill)  
  
Graybill 1971  
Kinsey and Graybill 1971
38. 1972 Susquehanna River Valley Archaeological Survey: Part I (PHMC: Ira F. Smith III)  
  
Smith 1972b  
Turnbaugh 1973  
1975
39. 1972 Highway Salvage and Survey in the Vicinity of Spanish Hill, Bradford County (PHMC: Ira F. Smith III)  
  
Smith 1972c
40. 1972-1973 Settlement Pattern Survey in the Bald Eagle Valley (PSU: Mark Aldenderfer)  
  
Aldenderfer n.d.
41. 1973 Susquehanna River Valley Archaeological Survey: Part II (PHMC: Ira F. Smith III)  
  
Smith 1976c
42. 1975 Susquehanna River Valley Archaeological Survey: Part III (PHMC: Ira F. Smith III)



43. 1975 Highway Survey U. S. Route 422 BiPass Hummelstown and Myerstown, Pennsylvania (Kenneth and Ronald G. Orr)  
Orr and Orr 1975
44. 1976 Archaeological Reconnaissance In and Around the City of Tyrone (PSU: Mark Aldenderfer)  
Aldenderfer 1976
45. 1976 Survey of Proposed Elizabethtown Wastewater Treatment Facility (FM: W. Fred Kinsey III)  
Kinsey 1976a
46. 1976 Susquehanna River Valley Archaeological Survey: Part IV (PHMC: Ira F. Smith III)  
Smith 1976d
47. 1976 Archaeological Site Survey of the Northern Piedmont of Pennsylvania (PHMC: Barry C. Kent)
48. 1976 Archaeological Site Survey along the Conococheaque Creek, Greene Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania (Nassaux-Hemsley, Inc.--Consultants: Dana Ward)
49. 1976 Prehistoric Cultural Resources Investigation and Evaluation of Arthur E. Martin Property, St. Thomas Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania (FM: W. Fred Kinsey III)  
Kinsey 1976b
50. 1976 Archaeological and Historic Survey of Proposed Dam Site PA-498 Briar Creek Watershed, Columbia County, Pennsylvania (Soil Conservation Service: Brenda Barrett)  
Barrett 1976
51. 1976 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Loyalsock Township Local Flood Protection Project, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania (U. S. Army Corps of Engineers: James P. Bressler)  
Bressler 1976

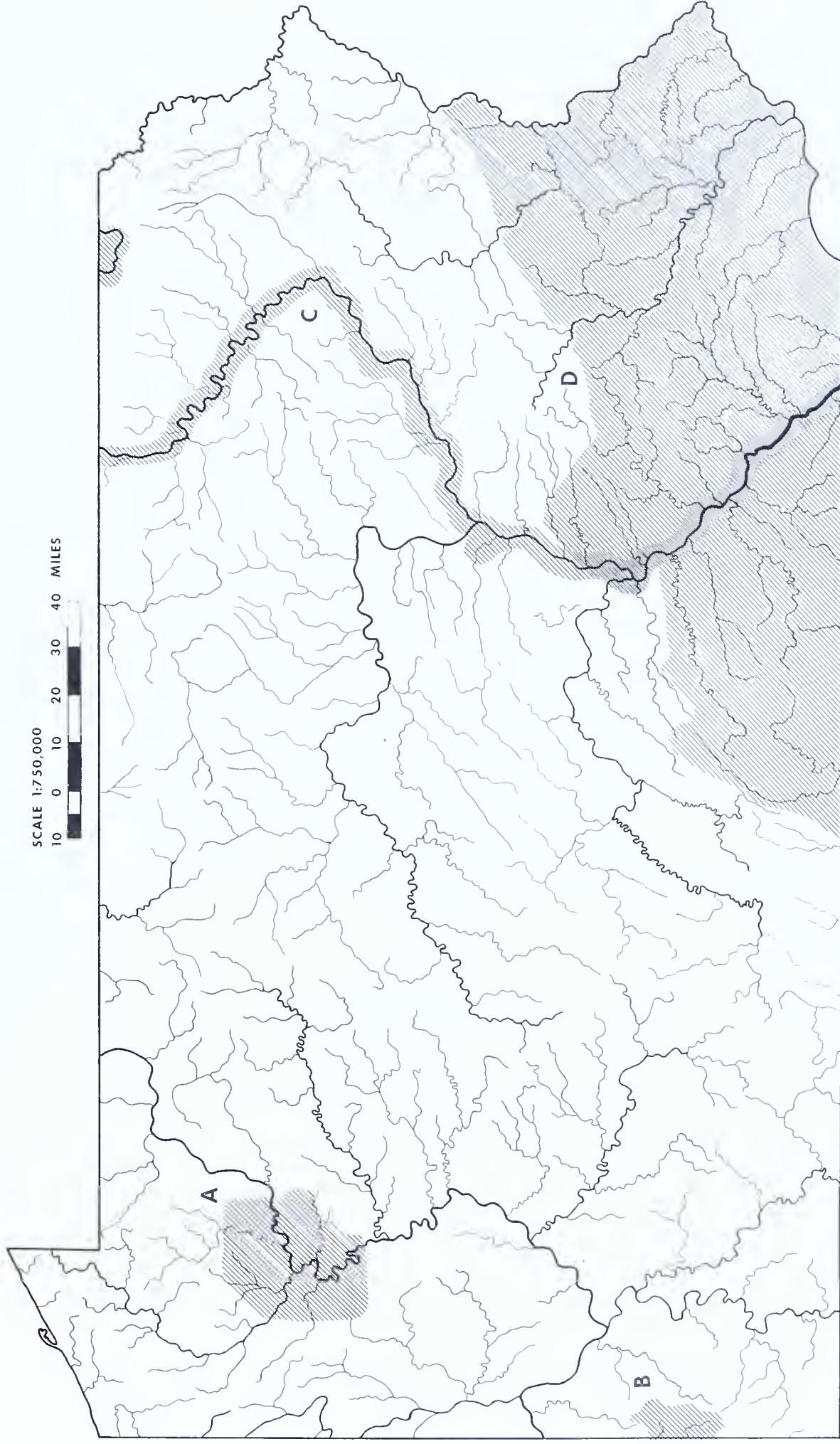




Figure 4. Problem-Oriented Surveys.

The areas of the following surveys are illustrated: A, Venango County Archaeological Survey; B, Survey of Cross Creek and Buffalo Creek Basins; C, Susquehanna River Expedition; D, Archaeological Site Survey of the Northern Piedmont of Pennsylvania.

# PROBLEM-ORIENTED SURVEYS





## Delaware Drainage

1.      c1881-1889      Archaeological Survey and Exploration in Bucks County (John and Harvey Ruth)  
  
                 Ruth 1885  
                 1908
2.      c1890      Archaeological Survey of the Delaware and Susquehanna River Valleys (Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia)  
  
                 Witthoft 1950
3.      c1891      Archaeological Exploration of Sites and Jasper Quarries in Bucks County (Charles Laubach)  
  
                 Laubach n.d.
4.      1925-1926      Archaeological Survey of the Upper Delaware River Valley (Max Schrabisch)  
  
                 Schrabisch 1930
5.      1941      Chester County Archaeological Survey (University of Pennsylvania: John Alden Mason)  
  
                 Mason 1941
6.      c1946      Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Upper Delaware River Valley (Vernon Leslie)  
  
                 Leslie 1946
7.      c1946-1950      Survey and Excavation in the Lower Delaware River Valley (PHMC: John Witthoft and Richard S. MacNeish)  
  
                 Witthoft n.d.e
8.      1963-1964      Beltzville Reservoir (Temple University: Jacob W. Gruber)  
  
                 Gruber 1965  
                 1966
9.      1963-1964      Aquashicola Reservoir (Temple University: Jacob W. Gruber)  
  
                 Reference above



10. 1963-1964 Blue Marsh Reservoir (Temple University/FM:  
Jacob W. Gruber, W. Fred Kinsey III)  
  
Gruber 1965  
1966  
Kinsey 1976c
11. 1963-1964 Maiden Creek Reservoir (Temple University:  
Jacob W. Gruber)  
  
Gruber 1965  
1966
12. 1963-1964 Trexler Reservoir (Temple University: Jacob  
W. Gruber)  
  
Reference above
13. 1964-1968 Tocks Island Reservoir (FM: W. Fred Kinsey  
III)  
  
Kinsey 1964  
1965  
1966  
1967  
1972  
Kinsey and Kent 1965
14. 1970 Survey of Jasper Quarries in Berks, Bucks,  
and Lehigh Counties (Howard Wyant)  
  
Wyant 1970
15. 1972 Philadelphia Electric Company "Limerick Site"  
Archaeological Survey (FM: Charles Holzinger)  
  
Holzinger 1972
16. c1975 Survey of Five Proposed Damsites Neshaminy  
Creek Watershed Bucks County and Montgomery  
County, Pa. (Elizabeth Righter)  
  
Righter 1975
17. 1976 Highway Salvage and Survey Market and Front  
Streets, Philadelphia (Abraham Levy Architects/  
PHMC: Herbert W. Levy, Barry C. Kent, and  
Ira F. Smith III)  
  
Hunter and Levy 1976



## PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

### Introduction

The Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey (P.A.S.S.) is a program adopted by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Office of State Archaeology, to locate and record both prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated within the political division known as Pennsylvania. As with every archaeological survey, this one consists of two inseparable parts. First, there is the actual on-ground site survey conducted in the field in order to locate and identify archaeological sites; and, second, there is the codification and recording process employed to preserve this information and make it readily available to the archaeological community and to the State Office of Historic Preservation.

### History of P.A.S.S.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in about 1948 instituted a system for recording prehistoric archaeological sites in eastern Pennsylvania which was essentially a modification of the trinomial system conceived in the 1920's or early 1930's and adopted for official use by the Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys Program in 1946 (Solecki 1949). This system was used by the Commission without much consistency at first both for recording site locations and for cataloguing artifacts.

The Carnegie Museum of Natural History employed the same trinomial system for recording sites when it initiated the Upper Ohio Valley Archaeological Survey in 1950 (Swauger 1950). This trinomial system of site



designation was in future years to become the recognized method for recording archaeological and, in some instances, historic site locations in Pennsylvania.

It was not until 1967 that the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission expanded and formalized its system for recording archaeological sites into what became known as the "Site Survey and Recording Program of the Pennsylvania State Museum" (Appendix D). Through mutual agreement at that time, the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in Harrisburg established cooperative relations that permitted statewide coverage for the recording of archaeological resources.

The Carnegie Museum was given jurisdiction to record sites in the Upper Ohio Valley portion of Pennsylvania while sites in the remaining sections of the Commonwealth became the recording duties of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. This informal understanding has served the cause of archaeological survey and recording in Pennsylvania and has resulted in the most complete and comprehensive statewide survey program to date.

Recently the incorporation of the Upper Ohio Valley Archaeological Survey data with that of the Site Survey and Recording Program of the Pennsylvania State Museum necessitated renaming the state survey. The Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey represents that modification, although for all practical purposes Carnegie Museum still maintains the Upper Ohio Valley Archaeological Survey as part of its ongoing program started back in 1950.



## P.A.S.S. and Other Historic/Archaeological Inventories

The Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey is maintained by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Office of State Archaeology, and is primarily an inventory of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. However, a minimum number of above ground historic locations have been inadvertently recorded over the years. Most of these were found as the result of problem-oriented surveys and are sites that have not been but could be excavated, qualifying them as historic archaeological sites.

This inventory of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites provides the Office of State Archaeology and the Office of Historic Preservation with a means for cooperating with consulting firms and other institutions who have been commissioned to prepare Environmental Impact Statements and as a tool for evaluating archaeological impact surveys. It is in this way that the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey is similar to other state and federal surveys geared toward the preservation of sites.

The Pennsylvania Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks inventories approximately 4,000 above ground historic structures or remnants of structures and is maintained by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission-Office of Historic Preservation (Appendix E). Essentially this inventory represents the expansion of a study undertaken in 1947 by the Joint State Government Commission in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission aided by a statewide advisory committee. Two years of study produced a published Catalog of Historic Buildings, Sites and Remains in Pennsylvania (Joint State Government Commission 1949).



The current inventory of nonarchaeological (for the most part) historic site locations functions as a research tool to assist the State Historic Preservation Officer and his staff in determining possible sites for nomination to the National Register.

The National Register of Historic Places with its vast nationwide inventory of significant historic and archaeological sites functions through the federal government's Department of the Interior (Appendix F). The Historic Sites Act of 1935 and later the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 gave responsibility to the Secretary of the Interior to effect a broad program for the preservation of the Nation's cultural property. The Department of the Interior is responsible by legislative mandate for the expansion and maintenance of the National Register and for the grants-in-aid program to assist state and local government preservation programs. These programs in recent years have increased substantially, particularly with regard to public awareness for the protection of historic properties.

#### Purpose of P.A.S.S.

The Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey is basically a program whereby sites of archaeological interest can be discovered by on-ground survey and, once discovered, can be identified, catalogued, and located by a standard recording procedure.

The Survey has become an increasingly important tool with respect to recent federal legislation requiring the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements. Together with the Pennsylvania Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks it provides the only objective basis for determining impact on the environment without actually initiating an on-ground



reconnaissance of the project site. It is for this reason valuable in helping to make determinations as to the historic and archaeological significance of a project area and, subsequently, the necessity for initiating on-ground surveys or mitigation proceedings.

In addition, the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey provides an inventory from which archaeological sites can be selected, investigated, and eventually considered for nomination to the National Register. The updated program also provides for the preservation of a "catalogue" of prehistoric and historic archaeological site locations; it provides a research tool for archaeologists undertaking problem-oriented or distributional studies; and, finally, it provides a uniform method of cataloguing archaeological specimens across the state.

#### Present Project Emphasis

On-ground archaeological site surveys have been conducted in Pennsylvania since at least 1880. More recently regional problem-oriented surveys, salvage surveys, and environmental impact surveys have been undertaken by large numbers of individuals and various academic institutions. Since the mid-1960's, archaeological sites discovered as a result of these surveys have generally been recorded with either the Carnegie Museum or the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Under the conditions of the present project, primary emphasis has been placed on the codification and recording aspect of the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey. Thousands of sites and forms have been processed by the two recording stations and it was apparent that it was time to integrate and improve the organization of this material, to evaluate



the recording procedure, and to prepare a statement as to the status of archaeological site survey in Pennsylvania.

#### Purpose and Objectives of the Project

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission acting through its Executive Director, William J. Wewer, agreed in December, 1975 to initiate a Service Purchase Contract for the purpose of centralizing and updating Pennsylvania's archaeological site survey files. A proposal composed of several phases relating to site survey and site recording was under consideration. It was generally agreed that only the first phase would be included under the terms of the initial contract. The objectives were as follows:

1. Organize and update the existing Site Survey and Recording Program of the Pennsylvania State Museum. Specifically, transfer archaeological site locations from U.S.G.S. 15' series topographic maps to U.S.G.S. 7.5' series topographic maps (Complete coverage of Pennsylvania became available in 1975); organize a binding and filing system for maps and survey questionnaires; and process incomplete survey questionnaires, eliminating errors and inconsistencies.
2. Integrate into one central repository the Carnegie Museum's Upper Ohio Valley Archaeological Survey and the Site Survey and Recording Program of the Pennsylvania State Museum. Duplicate Carnegie Museum survey records and transfer site locations to maps filed with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Office of State Archaeology, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.



Purpose: to maintain in the Office of State Archaeology a complete inventory of known archaeological sites to be used by the Office of State Archaeology and the Office of Historic Preservation in providing objective responses to requests for project impact on the historic and archaeological environment; to provide, through duplication, a measure of protection against loss or destruction; and to provide, at one location, the data needed to prepare a status report and subsequent updates on the total Pennsylvania archaeological survey program.

3. Integrate data from all other outstanding archaeological surveys into one central repository.
4. Investigate and evaluate archaeological survey programs in other states to determine how site surveys are conducted, what type of data is recorded, how the data is stored with special reference to computerization, and what kind of data would be most useful in developing new and more detailed survey questionnaires for Pennsylvania.
5. Prepare a status report on the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey that would provide a reservoir of information on past surveys for future research, describe the functioning and operation of the existing program, provide a useful tool for dealing with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and Public Law 93-291, provide a listing to be appended to the Pennsylvania Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks, and provide a set of recommendations for expanding and improving the the status of archaeological survey, recording, and data recall in Pennsylvania.



## Site Recording with P.A.S.S.

### Archaeological Site Definition

Webster's Third New International Dictionary defines a site (archaeological) as "a place where a group of remains of human occupation is or has been located." A more adequate definition with regard to the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey is stated in An Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology as "any place, large or small, where artifacts are found" (Hole and Heizer 1965: 33).

Sites are obviously defined by where the evidence occurs. A site may be as large as a city or as small as a seasonal Archaic camp that yields only a few objects. Many attempts have been made to classify the different kinds of sites (Hole and Heizer 1965: 33-38, Brennan 1973: 80-83). It is unlikely, however, that any system will account for all of the varieties of sites that exist.

Hole and Heizer (1965: 33) suggest that sites can be placed into broad groupings classified either by (1) the kinds of artifacts found at the particular locality--e.g. Paleo-Indian, Late Woodland; (2) the locality itself--e.g. rockshelter, river bottom; (3) the activity practiced at the locality--e.g. killing, camping, or quarrying; (4) the permanence of habitation--e.g. seasonal; or (5) the archaeological context--e.g. stratified. Practically every prehistoric or historic site can be placed within any one of these categories.

A site, for the purposes of recording with the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey, is any place, large or small, where a group of artifacts and/or detritus resulting from human activity is found. A single artifact



(it may be a portion of a colonial foundation) and several fragments of detritus, two or more artifacts, or a group of five or more fragments of detritus within a confined area constitute a site. Prehistoric and historic Indian sites and historic non-Indian archaeological sites are recorded with the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey. The key to determining whether a historic non-Indian site is to be recorded with the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey or the Pennsylvania Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks is the word 'archaeology', meaning sites which have undergone in the past or are presently undergoing exploration utilizing the methods of archaeology.

#### Site Recording Mechanics

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Office of State Archaeology, traditionally has maintained survey information on over 2,800 archaeological sites in an area comprising 45 of the 67 counties of Pennsylvania and accounting for approximately two-thirds of the total land surface. Carnegie Museum, on the other hand, as part of its Upper Ohio Valley Archaeological Survey has amassed a listing of nearly 2,400 sites for the remaining 22 counties. As a result of the current project, data from both institutions have been compiled into one inventory of archaeological site resources for Pennsylvania. This data is stored with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and the name Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey has been used to indicate that it is the first time that all archaeological site survey records for Pennsylvania have been centralized at one location.

Site recording by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and the Carnegie Museum has been undertaken, for the most part, without



funding and as a volunteer service by individuals working at both institutions. Sites discovered as part of planned on-ground surveys by archaeologists at these institutions and other institutions as well, and sites discovered by amateur archaeologists have been recorded. Practically all institutions in Pennsylvania are participating in this program by voluntarily submitting sites to be recorded with either the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission or the Carnegie Museum.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Office of State Archaeology, has compiled this information into the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey for the reasons stated previously. It is important to note, however, that no funding has been set aside and no personnel have been assigned specifically to maintain a statewide archaeological site inventory. Until this situation changes, the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey must continue to function with two separate recording stations in order to lessen the burden of recording on any one institution or individual.

#### Recording Stations

Pennsylvania has been divided into two parts on the basis of drainage systems (Figs. 5-6). Carnegie Museum records sites in the Upper Ohio Valley drainage of Pennsylvania. This area is located almost entirely within the Appalachian Plateau Province and is drained by the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio Rivers. Carnegie Museum also records sites in surrounding states since that institutions' archaeological jurisdiction is not confined just to Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission records sites in the Susquehanna and Delaware drainages and to a lesser extent in the Genesee





Figure 5. Pennsylvania County Outline Map and Areas of Site Recording Responsibility.

The 67 counties that constitute Pennsylvania are outlined on the accompanying map. These counties have been divided into two groups on the basis of their relationship to major river drainage systems. Carnegie Museum records sites in the Upper Ohio Valley drainage. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission records sites in the Susquehanna and Delaware drainages.

# PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY OUTLINE MAP

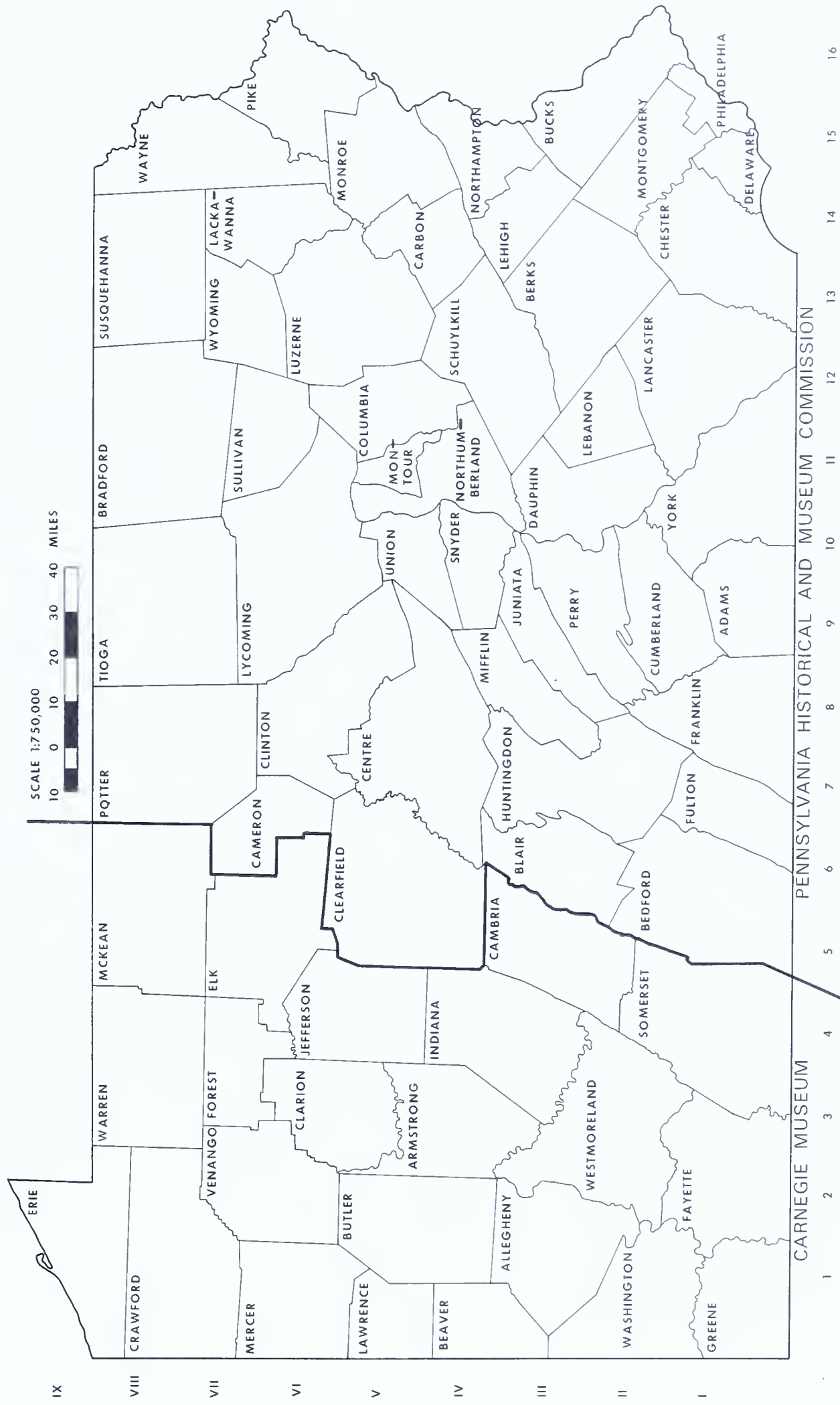


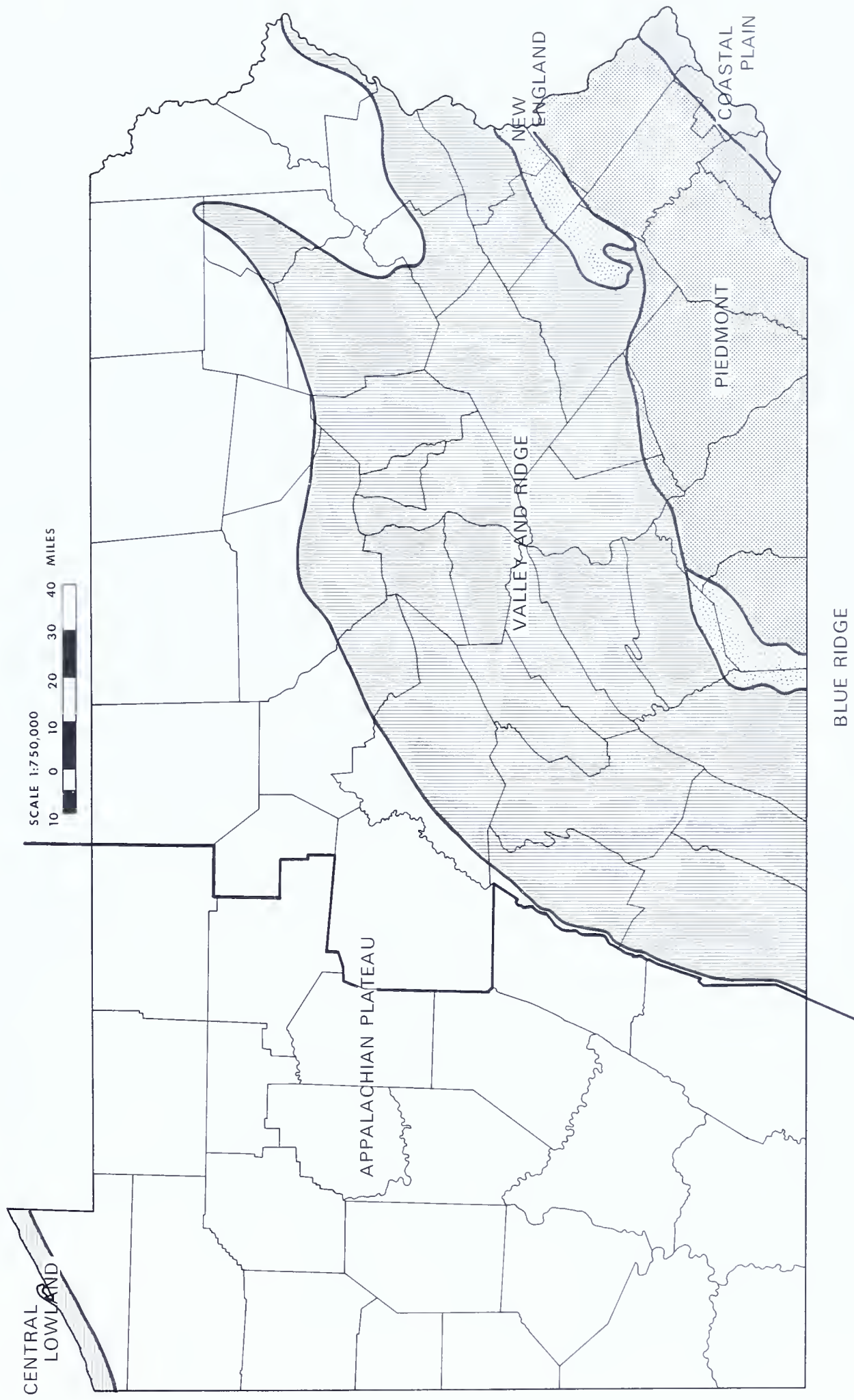




Figure 6. Physiographic Divisions of Pennsylvania.

The accompanying map shows the relationship of the county political subdivisions of Pennsylvania to the major physiographic provinces. Most of the sites recorded by the Carnegie Museum are found within the Appalachian Plateau Province characterized by high, flat-topped mountains dissected by fluvially eroded steep-sided valleys. The majority of sites recorded by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission are situated in the intermontane valleys of the Valley and Ridge Province and in the narrow limestone valleys and on the low hills of the Piedmont Province. A lesser number of sites are located in the Appalachian Plateau Province.

# PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA





and Potomac drainages of Pennsylvania. The rivers and streams of these systems traverse and service six different physiographic provinces. What this means simply is that sites located within and east of the counties of Potter, Cameron, Clearfield, Blair, and Bedford are recorded by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, while those to the west are recorded by the Carnegie Museum. Periodically, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission expects to compile site locations from both recording stations and prepare an updated status report on the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey.

### Recording Forms

A different standard recording form is presently being used at each recording station. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission employs a slightly modified version of the simple form developed when the site survey and recording program was formalized ten years ago (Fig. 7). Carnegie Museum uses a similar, but updated form (Fig. 8).

For the most part, both standard forms require about the same kinds of information. This includes locational data such as county, township, site owner's name and address, and measurements for locating sites on 7.5' topographic maps; a sketch map detailing site locations in relationship to cultural and physical landmarks; information about the physical environment of the site; and a cultural evaluation.

Various techniques have been used over the years to plot and locate sites on topographic maps. One method commonly used by geologists, called the "Kemp Ninth Coordinate System" was tried and abandoned (Jordan 1941: 35-38). The "Universal Transverse Mercator System" has since replaced that system. This new method allows for more precise measurement; however,





Figure 7. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission Standard Archaeological Site Recording Form.

This form has been completed for demonstration purposes. Neatness and accuracy are required. Sketch maps should be drawn with reference to topographic map locations. Additional descriptive material and photographs can be appended to the form.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE  
SURVEY AND RECORDING PROGRAM

SITE NUMBER 36 Da 1 SITE NAME MCDONALD POINT LOCATION \_\_\_\_\_  
(Museum Use)  
PUBLISHED REFERENCES PENNSYLVANIA Archaeologist Volume 17(1-2):41-43

SECTION I: LOCATION

COUNTY DAUPHIN TOWNSHIP GOSHEN NEAREST TOWN ARMADA  
OWNER JOHN DOE ADDRESS BOX 21 ARMADA PENNSYLVANIA 17904  
TENANT ABRAHAM JONES ADDRESS RD #1 STUMPCREEK PENNSYLVANIA 17905  
OTHER (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

NEAREST BLDGS./ROADS: TYPE JONES' RESIDENCE APPROX. DISTANCE 350 FT. WEST

MAP REFERENCE: We would prefer that you use the 7.5' topographic quadrangles. However, if these are not available, use the 15' series. To locate the site on either sheet, measure first from the bottom printed edge upward; second, from the right printed edge inward. Give measurements in inches.

7.5' Quad. Name BRANDY CAMP Edition 1972 Up 5 1/16" Across 14 7/8"

Other MCDUFFY MAP OF DAUPHIN COUNTY 1842

MAP SKETCH: Sketch the site location, identifying by some point of reference, on the back of this sheet (e.g., barn, house).

SECTION II: SITE DESCRIPTION

LOCATION (e.g., terrace, stream junction) HILLSIDE MAP ELEVATION 1720'-1740'

IMMEDIATE VEGETATION FALLOW FIELD

NEAREST WATER (Distance) 75 yds. NAME SOURCE ROCKY RUN

CULTIVATION (X): YES X NO    PREVIOUS BUT NOT PRESENTLY   

STRATIFIED (X): YES    NO X UNKNOWN    SOIL TEXTURE (e.g., Sandy)   

FEATURES ERODED HEARTHS BURIALS ONE FEMUR BONE FOUND: 1947

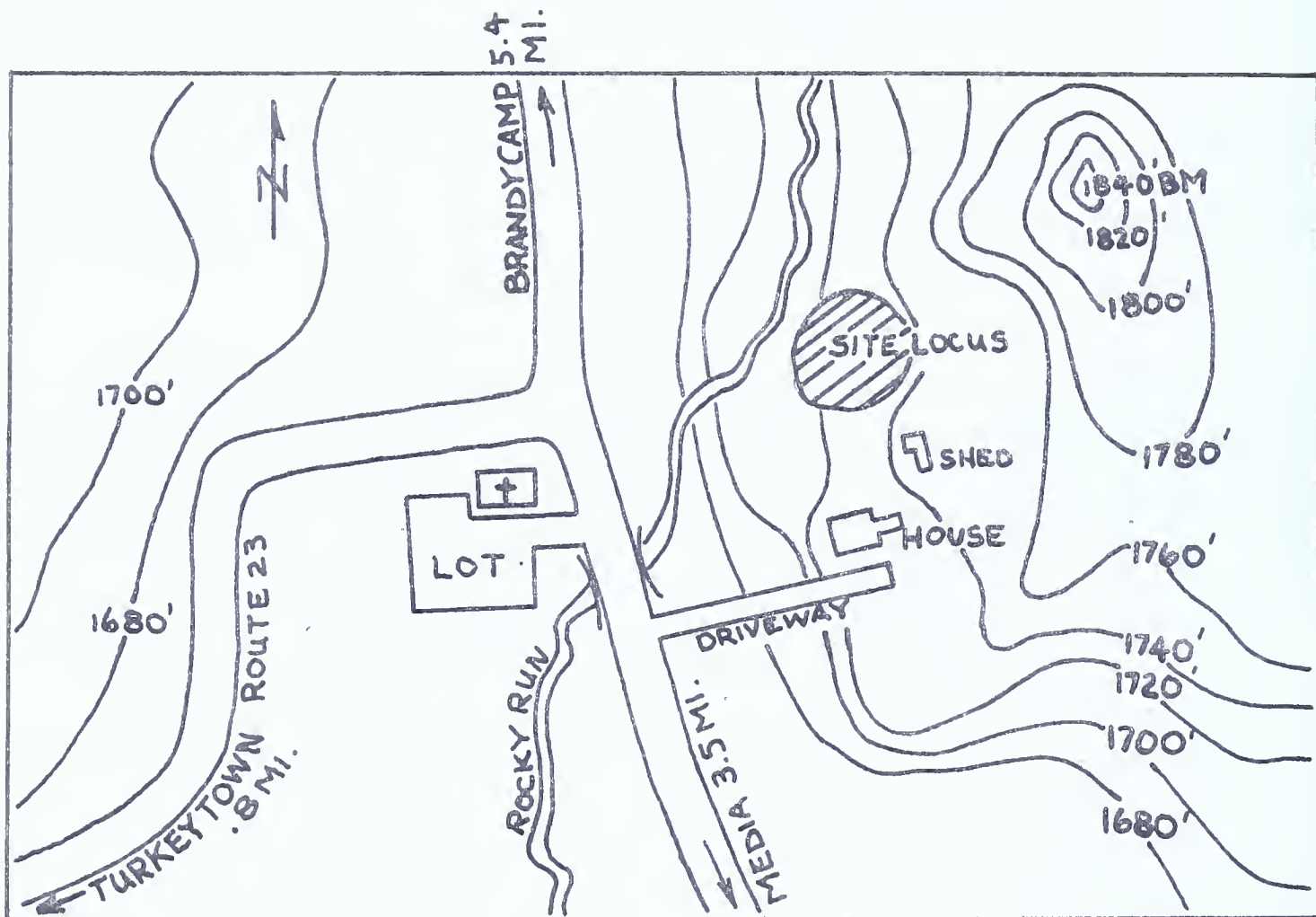
WHO COLLECTS AND WHERE ARE COLLECTIONS LOCATED? CHARLES DUNCAN, FORT HILL DRIVE, GASTON, PENNSYLVANIA 53462

YOUR CULTURAL EVALUATION MIDDLE TO LATE ARCHAIC CAMP. PINEY AND POPLAR ISLAND TYPE POINTS OBSERVED IN DUNCAN COLLECTION.

POSSIBILITY OF DESTRUCTION TOPSOIL REMOVAL PROJECTED FOR 1977.

SUBMITTED BY JAMES T. HERBSTTRITT DATE 9-7-75  
110 SARA ROAD (address)  
ST. MARYS, PENNSYLVANIA 17203

MUSEUM REMARKS:



7.5' TOPOGRAPHIC MAP TRACING

SCALE 1:24000

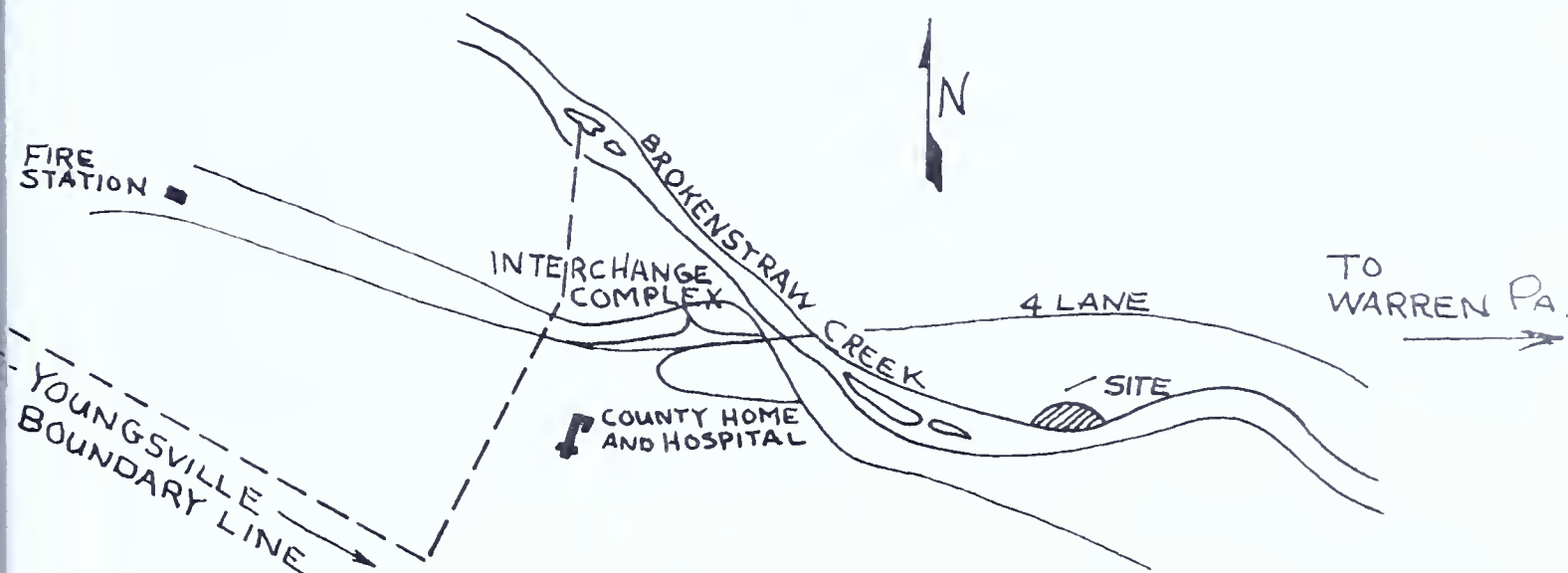


Figure 8. Carnegie Museum of Natural History Standard Archaeological Site Recording Form.

This form has been completed for demonstration purposes. Neatness and accuracy are required. Sketch maps should be drawn with reference to topographic map locations. Additional descriptive material and photographs can be appended to the form.

CARNEGIE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY  
Archaeological Survey - Site Record

1. Site No. 36 Wm 17  
2. Site Name OLEY FARM  
3. County WESTMORELAND  
Township ADAMS  
4. Drainage BROKENSTRAW  
6. Elevation: 1300'
5. Map: 7.5 GORDON  
7. Location 11 3/16" NORTH, 6" WEST  
8. Owner: Name HERMAN C. OLEY  
Address RD. #2 HOOTSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA 77345
9. Site Description: Village ☒ Campsite ☐ rockshelter ☐  
mound ☐ Other ☐  
Situation: River terrace ☒ bench ☐ hilltop ☐  
Other ☐ Size: APPROXIMATELY 150 FEET  
Nearest water: BROKENSTRAW CR. Site area usage: BEANFIELD
10. Cultural Affiliation (s): Paleo ☐ Archaic ☐ Transitional ☐  
Early Woodland ☐ Middle Woodland ☐ Late Prehistoric ☒  
Historic ☐ Other ☐  
Pottery ☒ Nonpottery ☐ burials ☐ stratified ☐
11. Xerox copy or drawing of site location on map:



12. Remarks: MARTIN VISITED THE SITE ON APRIL 4, 1976 AND OBSERVED SHELL TEMPERED POTTERY ERODING FROM BANK OF BROKENSTRAW CREEK WHICH HAS EXPOSED APPROXIMATELY 150 FEET OF VILLAGE MIDDEN ALONG EAST SIDE OF THE SITE.
13. Informants: RICHARD MARTIN, PUNXSUTAWNEY, PENNA. 77331  
14. Collections: REFER TO LINE 13. Artifact count: 273 PIECES
15. Recorded by: Name JAMES T. HERBSTRIIT Date: DECEMBER 17, 1976  
Address 110 SARAD RD.  
SAINT MARYS, PENNA.
16. C.M.N.H. Nos.: \_\_\_\_\_  
17. C.M.N.H. Photo Nos.: \_\_\_\_\_  
18. C.M.N.H. Recorder: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Use back of form for additional comments and information.  
Attach photos, maps, and drawings when available.



it requires that topographic quadrangles be divided into a grid network of evenly spaced one kilometer squares. Neither method is easily used by the amateur archaeologist who has been one of the principle agents for recording archaeological sites in Pennsylvania.

Since U.S.G.S. 7.5' series topographic maps have become available for all of Pennsylvania, both recording stations have transferred site locations to these maps and eliminated the 15' series. The conventional method selected for measuring the location of a site on 7.5' maps is to use the English system of linear measurement and measure first from the bottom printed edge of the map upward, and then from the right printed edge of the map inward to the site location.

#### Trinomial System of Site Designation

Once an archaeological site is reported to either recording station it is immediately assigned a distinctive trinomial site number designation. The trinomial system is a simple shorthand method for recording archaeological sites on a statewide or national level.

It consists of symbols for state, county, and site in that order. Each state is indicated by a number which shows the position of that state in an alphabetically ordered series. Alaska and Hawaii receive numbers at the end of the alphabetic ordering since they were added to the United States of America after the inception of the trinomial system. Thus the designation for Pennsylvania is 36. Other examples include Maryland--18, New York--30, Ohio--33, and West Virginia--46 (Solecki 1949).

The second two-letter designation of the trinomial is a standardized abbreviation for the county in which the site is located. The county abbreviations for Pennsylvania were established around 1935 for cataloguing



specimens from sites excavated under the Works Progress Administration (Witthoft 1949: 83, Mrozowski 1953: 70-71). Only one abbreviation change, Lz to Lu for Luzerne County, has occurred over the years (Table 1).

The final designation is a number which refers specifically to a particular site within the indicated state and county. These sites are generally numbered as they are found. Thus, 36 Lu 3 would be the third site recorded in Luzerne County. To illustrate more clearly the method for designating a specific site within the trinomial system, the following example is presented--36 Hu 1: (36) Pennsylvania; (Hu) Huntingdon County; (1) the first site designated in that county, the Sheep Rock Shelter.

The success of the trinomial system depends upon one institution, and in the case of Pennsylvania two institutions, having the authority and responsibility to assign each site a unique number, locate that site and its unique number on a master set of topographic maps, and file all standard forms and information about that site under the proper site designation.

The trinomial system also lends itself to cataloguing individual artifacts from a particular site after that site has been registered with either the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission or the Carnegie Museum. Witthoft (1949: 62) describes how artifacts in the collections of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (William Penn Memorial Museum) are catalogued using the trinomial system. Surface collections from the Sheep Rock Shelter might be designated 36 Hu 1/1; artifacts from Feature 1, Square N10E250, Sheep Rock Shelter as 36 Hu 1/2 and so on with each distinctive provenience unit receiving a unique denominator. Careful catalogue records must then be maintained in order to identify the provenience notation for each number.





Table 1. Pennsylvania County Abbreviations.

A listing of accepted county abbreviations was first published in the Pennsylvania Archaeologist Vol. 19, Nos. 3-4, 1949. This list is reproduced here. One change has been made. Sites in Luzerne County are registered with an Lu designation rather than the original Lz designation.

The code, consisting of a roman numeral followed by an arabic number, refers to the location of the county on Figure 5.

# PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY ABBREVIATIONS

	CODE			CODE	
ADAMS	Ad	I 9	JUNIATA	Ju	III 9
ALLEGHENY	Al	III 1	LACKAWANNA	Lw	VII 14
ARMSTRONG	Ar	IV 3	LANCASTER	La	I 12
BEAVER	Bv	IV 1	LAWRENCE	Lr	V 1
BEDFORD	Bd	I 6	LEBANON	Le	II 12
BERKS	Bk	III 13	LEHIGH	Lh	IV 14
BLAIR	Bl	III 6	LUZERNE	Lu	VI 13
BRADFORD	Br	VIII 11	LYCOMING	Ly	VI 10
BUCKS	Bu	III 15	MCKEAN	Mc	VIII 5
BUTLER	Bt	V 2	MERCER	Me	VI 1
CAMBRIA	Cb	III 5	MIFFLIN	Mi	III 8
CAMERON	Cm	VI 7	MONROE	Mr	V 15
CARBON	Cr	V 14	MONTGOMERY	Mg	II 15
CENTRE	Ce	IV 8	MONTOUR	Mo	V 11
CHESTER	Ch	I 14	NORTHAMPTON	Nm	IV 15
CLARION	Cl	VI 3	NORTHUMBERLAND	Nb	IV 11
CLEARFIELD	Cd	V 6	PERRY	Pe	III 9
CLINTON	Cn	VI 8	PHILADELPHIA	Ph	I 16
COLUMBIA	Co	V 12	PIKE	Pi	VI 16
CRAWFORD	Cw	VII 1	POTTER	Po	VIII 8
CUMBERLAND	Cu	II 9	SCHUYLKILL	Sc	IV 13
DAUPHIN	Da	III 11	SNYDER	Sn	IV 10
DELAWARE	De	I 15	SOMERSET	So	I 4
ELK	El	VI 6	SULLIVAN	Su	VII 11
ERIE	Er	IX 1	SUSQUEHANNA	Sq	VIII 14
FAYETTE	Fa	I 2	TIOGA	Ti	VIII 9
FOREST	Fo	VII 4	UNION	Un	V 10
FRANKLIN	Fr	I 8	VENANGO	Ve	VI 2
FULTON	Fu	I 7	WARREN	Wa	VIII 3
GREENE	Gr	I 1	WASHINGTON	Wh	II 1
HUNTINGDON	Hu	III 7	WAYNE	Wy	VIII 15
INDIANA	In	IV 4	WESTMORELAND	Wm	II 3
JEFFERSON	Je	V 4	WYOMING	Wo	VII 13
			YORK	Yo	I 11



## Symbols and Definitions

Once a site has been assigned a trinomial number, its location is carefully and precisely transferred to the master set of 7.5' topographic maps. The Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey uses a series of cartographic characters depicting the type of site along with the trinomial designation for that site (Fig. 9). An examination of the list of eight character definitions that follows shows that no one site classification system was used. Instead, a series of very general characters was selected so that a category of site would be immediately visible when examining locations that are plotted on the topographic sheets. Similar archaeological site recording procedures have been used historically in surrounding states (Mills 1914, Parker 1920).

Seven of the eight site type characters/numbers are plotted in black ink, and one (historic archaeological site) is indicated with red ink. This methodology is now standard procedure with the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey when plotting locations for any new sites that are recorded.

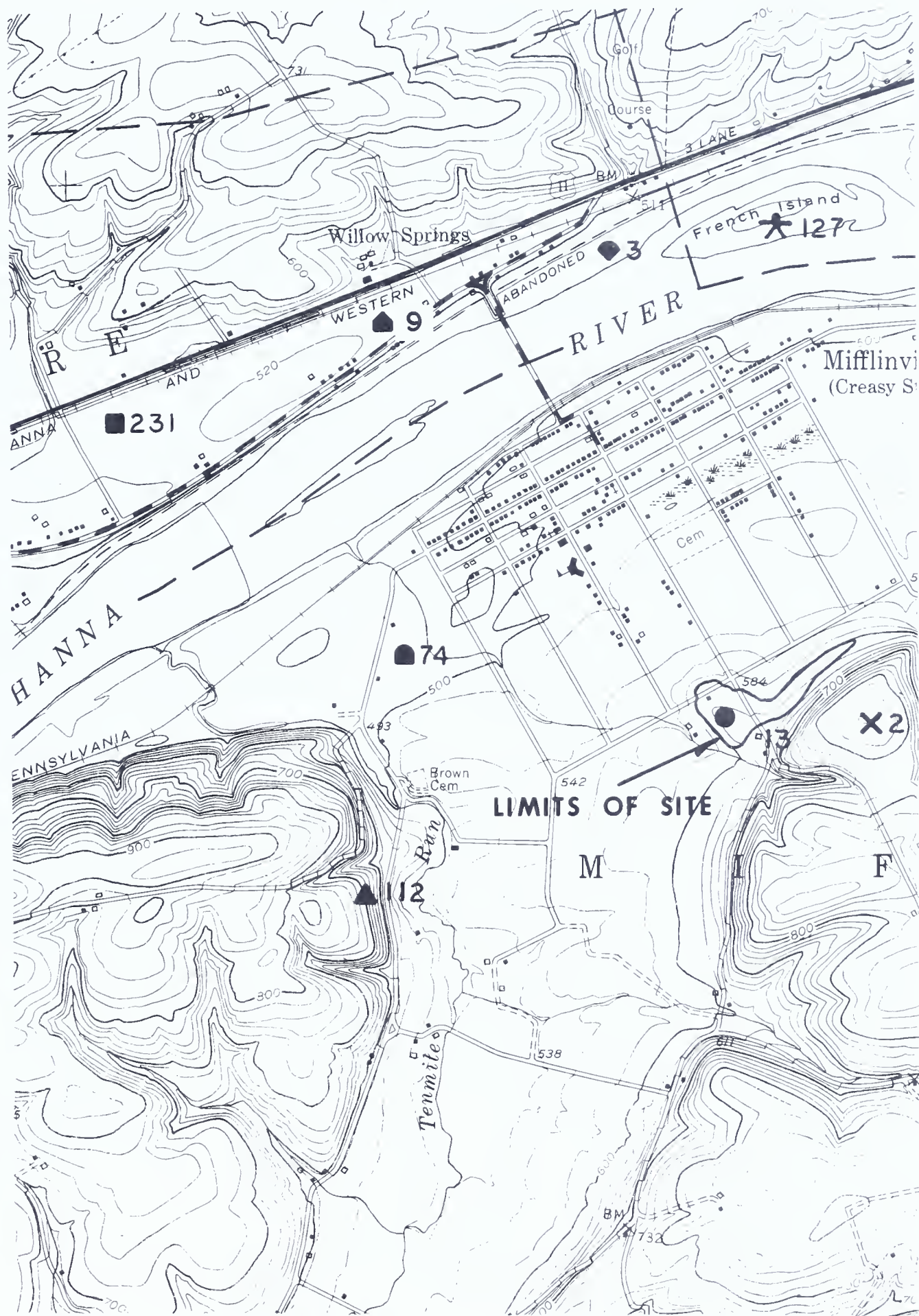
1. Open site. Any open area of land surface, particularly flood-plains, where remnants of aboriginal occupation with no three dimensional component have been discovered.
2. Three Dimensional Earthwork. Any aboriginal site retaining an earthen wall, embankment, or ditch visible above ground. The configuration can be circular, oval, rectangular, etc. but must have three dimensional attributes.
3. Mound. Any site possessing a heap or mass of soil and/or rock. Sometimes this site type is found destroyed by the processes of





Figure 9. Section of 7.5' Series Topographic Map showing Character Codes and Technique Used to Record Archaeological Sites on Topographic Maps with the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey.

Open site . . . . .	●
Three Dimensional Earthwork . . . . .	■
Mound . . . . .	⬤
Rockshelter . . . . .	▲
Petroglyph . . . . .	✱
Quarry . . . . .	✕
Shell Heap . . . . .	◆
Historic Archaeological site (in red) . . . . .	▲





cultivation, erroneously implying that the site is of the 'open' type. The mound is generally constructed as a burial mound, temple mound, effigy mound, or ritual mound.

4. Rockshelter. Any site possessing a ledge or overhanging rock face that provides protection from the natural elements.
5. Petroglyph. Any stationary rock surface which has been carved, pecked, rubbed or a combination of these techniques (Swauger 1974: 13).
6. Quarry. Any location where raw material(s) was secured for use in the manufacture of tools and ornaments essential to the daily life of early man.
7. Shell Heap. Any area where the remains of shellfish collected and consumed by early man exists. This type of site will invariably possess the characteristic shell "en masse" but will not always be visible above ground.
8. Historic Archaeological site. Any site where a structure or remnant thereof exists. Historic sites will always date from the Colonial period (A.D. 1550) through the Federal period to the present (Witthoft 1965: 32.). This site type cannot contain material culture which is aboriginal in nature. Historic Indian sites of European/American contact are categorized as 'open' sites.

#### Recording a Site

The procedure for recording an archaeological site is quite simple. One should request a standard site survey form from either the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission or the Carnegie Museum, depending upon where the site is located (see Recording Stations), and complete the form as



neatly and accurately as possible. Return the completed original form to the proper institution, where a trinominal site designation will be assigned to each reported site. Once this is done the individual reporting the site will be notified as to what number has been assigned. Under no circumstances are trinominal numbers to be assigned by anyone other than persons at the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Office of State Archaeology, or the Carnegie Museum, Section of Man.

Each institution has a specific policy regarding the nature of the archaeological survey files. These files are not open to the general public, but are available to persons conducting a research project designed to make a specific contribution to the better understanding of Pennsylvania's prehistoric or historic past. The files are also open to individuals and institutions who are complying with federal legislation to preserve the archaeological resource base.

The policy of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission as recorded in the minutes for the meeting of Tuesday, February 21, 1967, specifies that:

Any use of the archaeological site record files in the Archaeology Section of the William Penn Memorial Museum, by private individuals or other institutions, shall require permission by the Section in response to a written request and statement of intent for use of the files. Permission to examine these files will be granted only in cases where scholarly purposes are clearly demonstrated. Such studies shall not include published descriptions of the precise locations of sites recorded in these files without the express written consent of the Section.

#### Present Status of P.A.S.S.

The present status of the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey is expressed in terms of the numbers of types of sites (rockshelters,



quarries, petroglyphs, etc.) per county and the number of sites per township per county.

#### Types of Sites/County

Two thousand three hundred and sixty-one archaeological sites were transferred from U.S.G.S. 7.5' series topographic maps at the Carnegie Museum recording station to the master set of 7.5' topographic maps on file with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. This represents a complete inventory of archaeological sites recorded in western Pennsylvania up to and including May 1, 1976. These sites in addition to the 2,802 archaeological sites already recorded by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and up-to-date as of December 31, 1976 brings the total inventory of archaeological sites recorded with the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey to 5,163.

The numbers of types of sites per county are given in Table 2. Site locations from Carnegie Museum maps were cross-checked with the standard forms for each site in order to confirm that a complete sequence of numbers had been transferred for each county and to code each site as to 'type'. Carnegie Museum standard forms were then duplicated and these were in turn cross-checked with reference to the "Environmental Resources Inventory, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District IV-E-1: Archaeological Resources."

Topographic maps for each county in eastern Pennsylvania were examined and the numbers of types of sites per county noted. This list was subsequently cross-checked with an inventory of the total number of sites recorded in each county to assure that no sites were overlooked.





Table 2. Numbers of Types of Sites by County.

In the past, trinominal designations were assigned to a small number of sites for which little information had been recorded. Where insufficient data exists today to determine the type of site or its location on the topographic maps the sites are included under the 'open' site category.

# NUMBERS OF TYPES OF SITES BY COUNTY

County	●	■	▣	▲	★	×	◆	▲	Total
ADAMS	63					1			64
ALLEGHENY	152		1	1	1			1	156
ARMSTRONG	117			10					127
BEAVER	138		1	3	2		1	2	147
BEDFORD	93			2					95
BERKS	462			1		3			466
BLAIR	23			1					24
BRADFORD	131							5	136
BUCKS	12			14		1			27
BUTLER	58			12	1				71
CAMBRIA	16			2	1				19
CAMERON	19			1					20
CARBON									0
CENTRE	87			1				1	89
CHESTER	75			2		1		5	83
CLARION	67			10	2			9	88
CLEARFIELD	23			3					26
CLINTON	104							1	105
COLUMBIA	3								3
CRAWFORD	56	4							60
CUMBERLAND	77								77
DAUPHIN	109			1					110
DELAWARE	1			1				5	7
ELK	26	3	1	18	1				49
ERIE	61	3	4					1	69
FAYETTE	125		1	2	5			5	138
FOREST	13			4					17
FRANKLIN	106								106
FULTON									0
GREENE	54		3	1	1			1	60
HUNTINGDON	67			8				1	76
INDIANA	55								55
JEFFERSON	45			4		1			50

County	●	■	▣	▲	★	×	◆	▲	Total
JUNIATA	58		2						60
LACKAWANNA									0
LANCASTER	173			3		7		1	184
LAWRENCE	75		4						79
LEBANON	344								344
LEHIGH	3			1		4			8
LUZERNE	27			5					32
LYCOMING	176			3				1	180
MCKEAN	2			4					6
MERCER	52	1	5					2	60
MIFFLIN	17								17
MONROE	27			2		1			30
MONTGOMERY	54			8				7	69
MONTOUR	38								38
NORTHAMPTON	34								34
NORTHUMBERLAND	69								69
PERRY	29			1					30
PHILADELPHIA								8	8
PIKE	41								41
POTTER	2								2
SCHUYLKILL	5				1			1	7
SNYDER	37							1	38
SOMERSET	101			2				2	105
SULLIVAN									0
SUSQUEHANNA									0
TIOGA	25								25
UNION	24								24
VENANGO	94			94	1			20	209
WARREN	108		6	34					148
WASHINGTON	427	1	8	4	2	1		2	445
WAYNE									0
WESTMORELAND	179			7		4		13	203
WYOMING	6								6
YORK	41			1					42



## Sites/Townships/Counties

Sixty-seven county maps showing township divisions for all of Pennsylvania are presented alphabetically in the following section. These illustrations have been adapted from maps furnished by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Bureau of Statistics, Research and Planning at a scale of one inch equals eight miles. Each map is provided with a grid overlay drawn to scale and coded to the Index to Topographic Maps of Pennsylvania located after the last county map (Fig. 77).

Opposite each map is an alphabetical listing of first and second class townships, as well as, various cities and boros (Appel 1961: 66-79). The number of sites recorded in each township, boro, or city is reported. The total number of sites recorded for each county is listed after "sites recorded." This number may differ from "last number assigned" because some numbers in the sequence were not used or were skipped over in the past. These "unassigned numbers" can now be assigned to new sites as they are reported.

This listing of townships used in conjunction with the appropriate county map will make it possible to determine to the nearest township the number of archaeological sites that may be affected by construction projects that alter the natural and cultural integrity of an area. The topographic maps covering each township can easily be determined, and by contacting either the Carnegie Museum or the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission it will be possible to pinpoint the precise location of each site in the township. It will also be possible to provide an annual update to this report by simply changing the numbers on each of the caption pages opposing the county maps.





Figure 10. Adams County (Ad). Last Number Assigned 64...Sites  
Recorded 64...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Berwick		Latimore	9
Butler	1	Liberty	1
Conewago	15	Menallen	
Cumberland	5	Mount Joy	1
Franklin	9	Mount Pleasant	3
Freedom	1	Oxford	2
Germany		Reading	2
Hamilton	2	Straban	1
Hamiltonban	2	Tyrone	1
Highland	3	Union	6
Huntington			

## ADAMS COUNTY

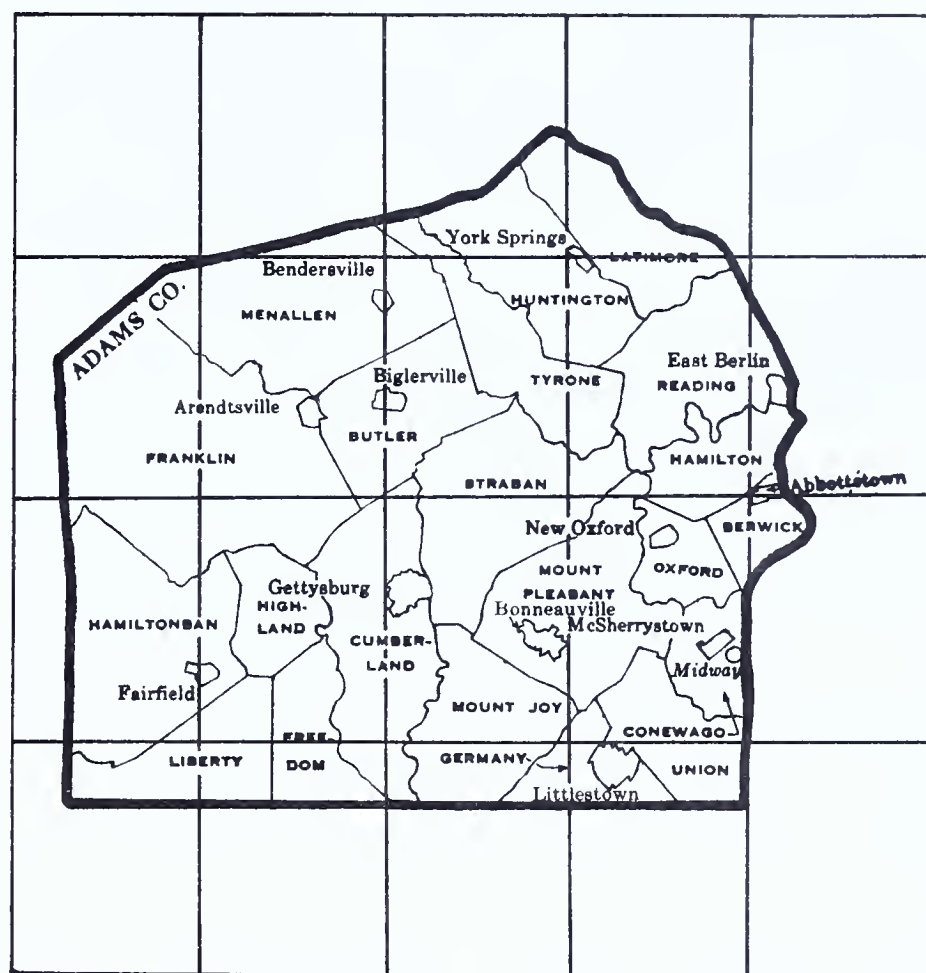


Figure 11. Allegheny County (A1). Last Number Assigned 160...Sites  
Recorded 156...Unassigned Numbers 29, 30, 93, 94.

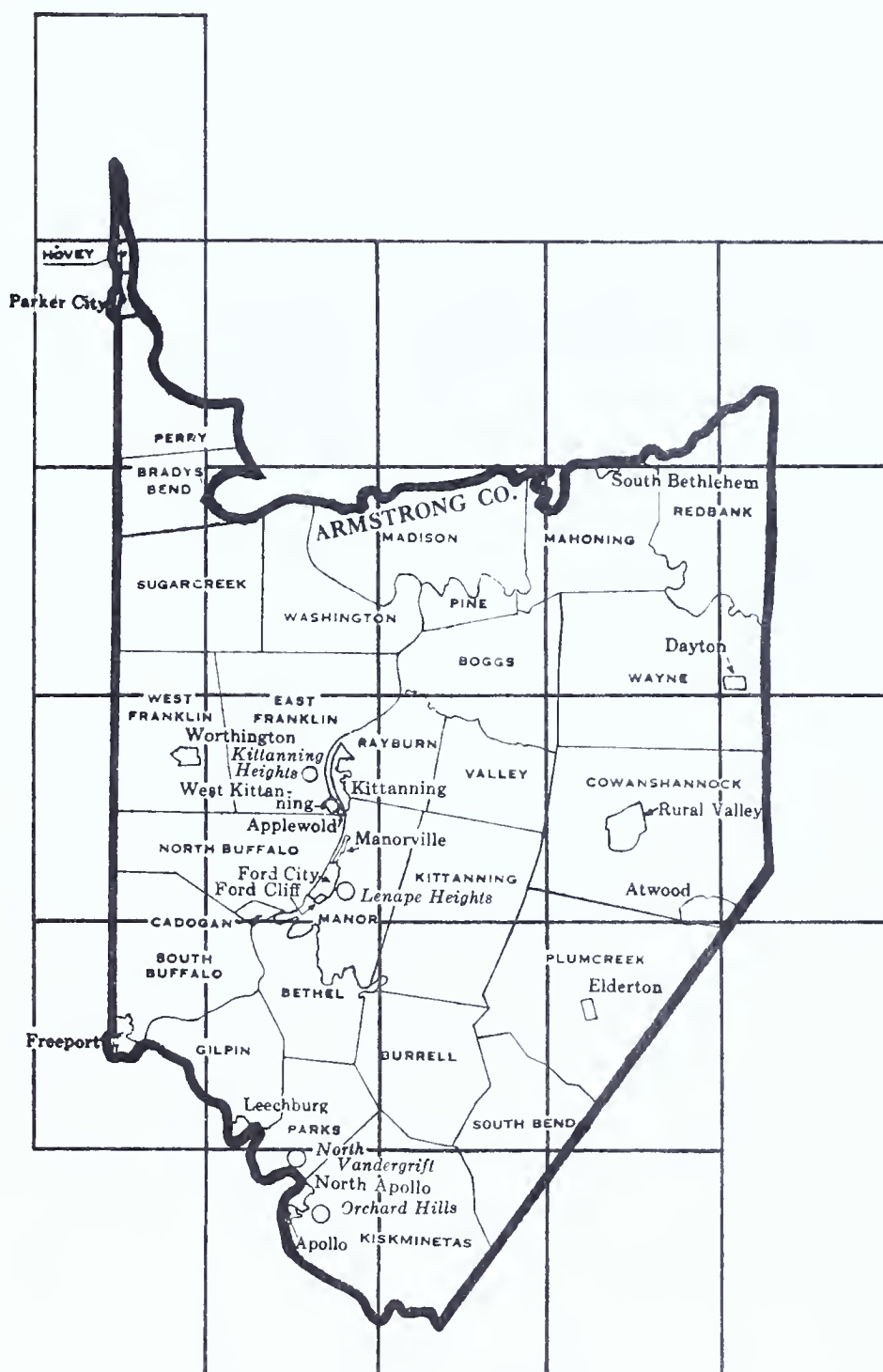
Aleppo		McKeesport (City)	1
Baldwin	1	Moon	1
Baldwin Boro	1	Mt. Lebanon	
Bethel Boro	2	Neville	2
Collier	11	North Fayette	
Crafton Boro	2	North Versailles	
Crescent		Oakmont Boro	2
East Deer	1	O'Hara	2
Elizabeth	15	Ohio	
Elizabeth Boro	1	Penn Hills	4
Fawn		Pine	
Findlay		Pittsburgh (City)	7
Forward	15	Plum	11
Franklin		Port Vue Boro	3
Frazer		Reserve	2
Hampton		Richland	
Harmar	4	Ross	
Harrison		Scott	1
Hazelwood Boro	1	Shaler	
Indiana		Sheraden Boro	1
Jefferson	3	Snowden	3
Kennedy	1	South Fayette	19
Kilbuck		South Versailles	
Leet	2	Springdale	1
Lincoln	1	Stowe	3
Marshall	3	Upper St. Clair	25
McCandless		West Deer	1
McKees Rocks Boro	3	Wilkins	



Figure 12. Armstrong County (Ar). Last Number Assigned 133...Sites  
Recorded 127...Unassigned Numbers 12-17.

Bethel	1	Perry	1
Boggs	21	Pine	1
Bradys Bend		Plum Creek	4
Burrell	1	Rayburn	15
Cadogan		Redbank	3
Cowanshannock	2	South Bend	
East Franklin	5	South Buffalo	10
Gilpin	2	Sugarcreek	
Hovey		Valley	5
Kiskiminetas		Washington	1
Kittanning		Wayne	9
Madison	5	West Franklin	10
Mahoning	13		
Manor	5	Unknown	11
North Buffalo	1		
Parks	1		

## ARMSTRONG COUNTY



8

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12

Figure 13. Beaver County (Bv). Last Number Assigned 158...Sites  
Recorded 147...Unassigned Numbers 28, 31, 34, 72-79.

Big Beaver	1	Industry	5
Borough		Marion	3
Brighton	3	New Sewickley	10
Center	6	North Sewickley	2
Chippewa		Ohioville	6
Darlington		Patterson	
Daugherty		Potter	21
Economy	2	Pulaski	
Franklin	6	Raccoon	5
Greene	10	Rochester	4
Hanover	2	Shippingport	3
Harmony	2	South Beaver	1
Hopewell	11	White	
Independence	39	Unknown	5

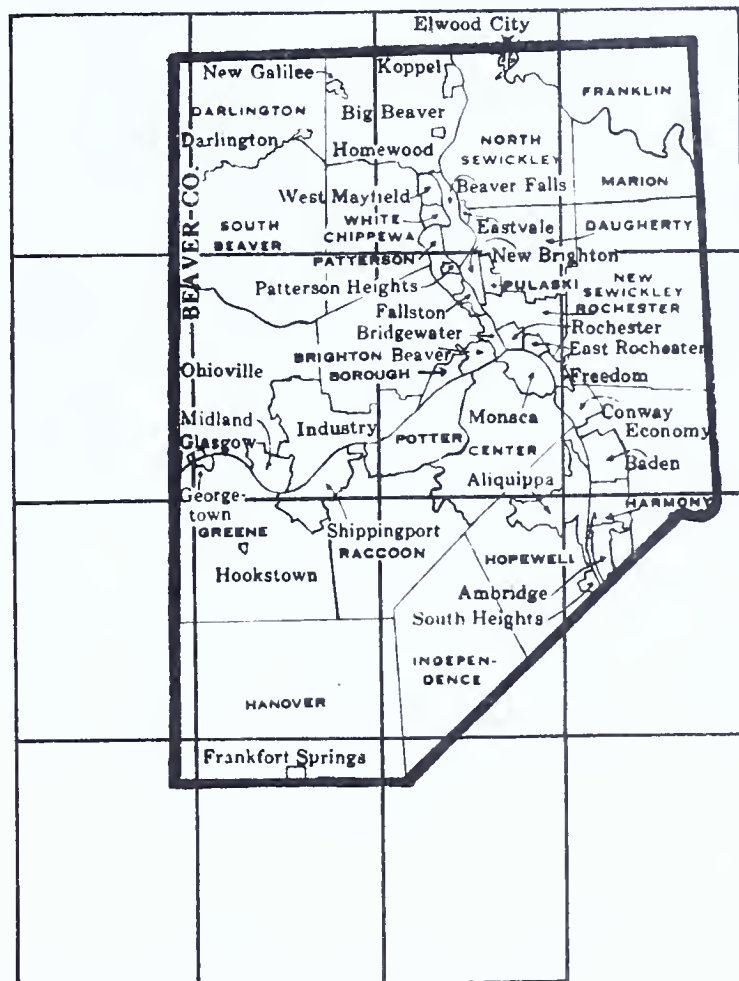
# BEAVER COUNTY

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Figure 14. Bedford County (Bd). Last Number Assigned 95...Sites  
Recorded 95...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Bedford	6	Londonderry	
Bloomfield		Mann	
Broadtop		Monroe	
Colerain		Napier	22
Cumberland Valley		Snake Spring	2
East Providence		South Woodbury	
East St. Clair	23	Southampton	1
Harrison	4	Union	
Hopewell		West Providence	1
Juniata	11	West St. Clair	5
Kimmel		Woodbury	
King			
Liberty	5	Unknown	15
Lincoln			

## BEDFORD COUNTY

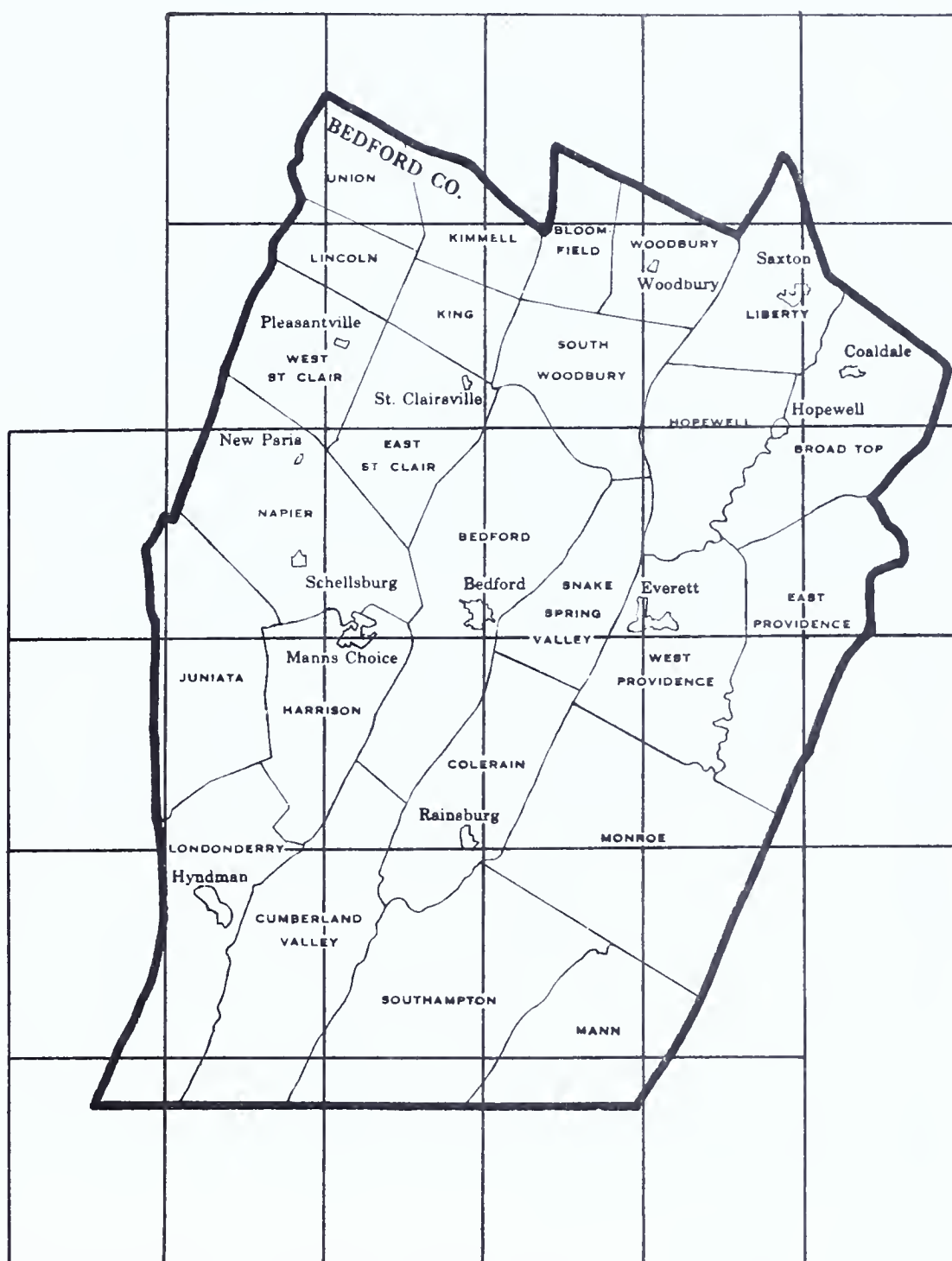
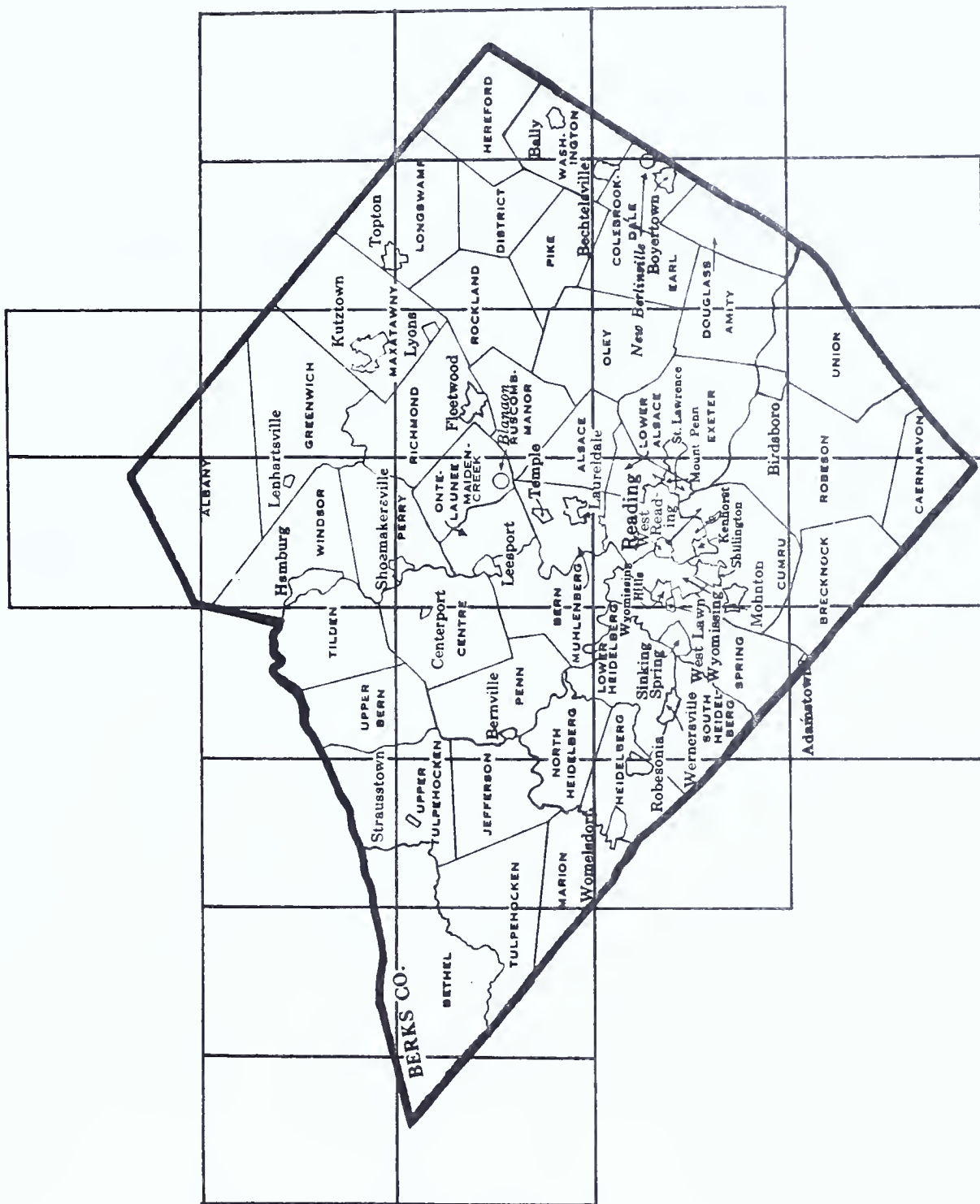


Figure 15. Berks County (Bk). Last Number Assigned 466...Sites  
Recorded 466...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Albany	3	Muhlenberg	2
Alsace	1	North Heidelberg	8
Amity	13	Oley	26
Bern	16	Ontelaunee	4
Bethel	34	Penn	20
Brecknock		Perry	14
Caernarvon		Pike	
Centre	13	Richmond	39
Colebrookdale		Robeson	4
Cumru	2	Rockland	9
District		Ruscombmanor	1
Douglass	3	South Heidelberg	6
Earl		Spring	5
Exeter	13	Tilden	4
Greenwich	17	Tulpehocken	24
Hamburg Boro	2	Union	5
Heidelberg	18	Upper Bern	3
Hereford	6	Upper Tulpehocken	3
Jefferson	18	Washington	
Kutztown Boro	2	Wernersville Boro	1
Longswamp	2	West Leesport Boro	1
Lower Alsace	1	Windsor	3
Lower Heidelberg	24	Wormelsdorf Boro	2
Maidencreek	11		
Marion	31	Unknown	3
Maxatawny	49		

# BERKS COUNTY



I

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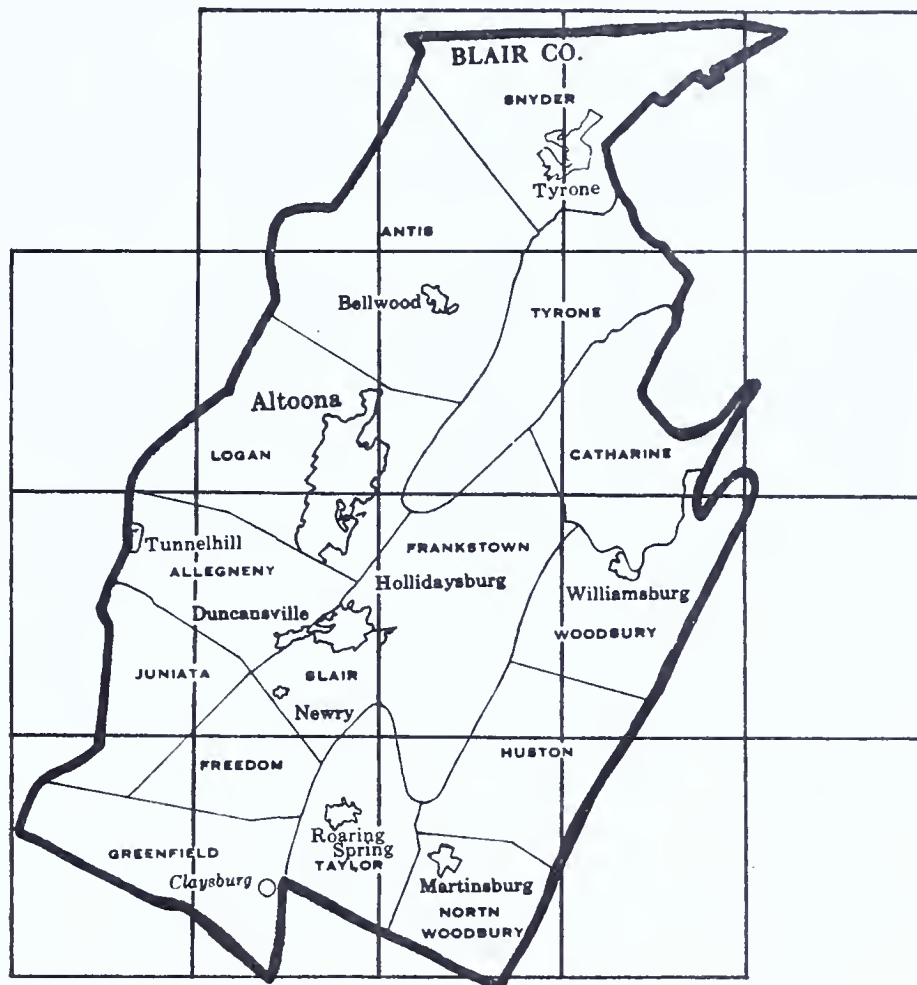
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Figure 16. Blair County (Bl). Last Number Assigned 24...Sites  
Recorded 24...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Allegheny		Juniata	
Antis	5	Logan	1
Blair	6	North Woodbury	
Catherine		Snyder	2
Frankstown	7	Taylor	
Freedom		Tyrone	2
Greenfield	1	Woodbury	
Huston			

# BLAIR COUNTY



17

18

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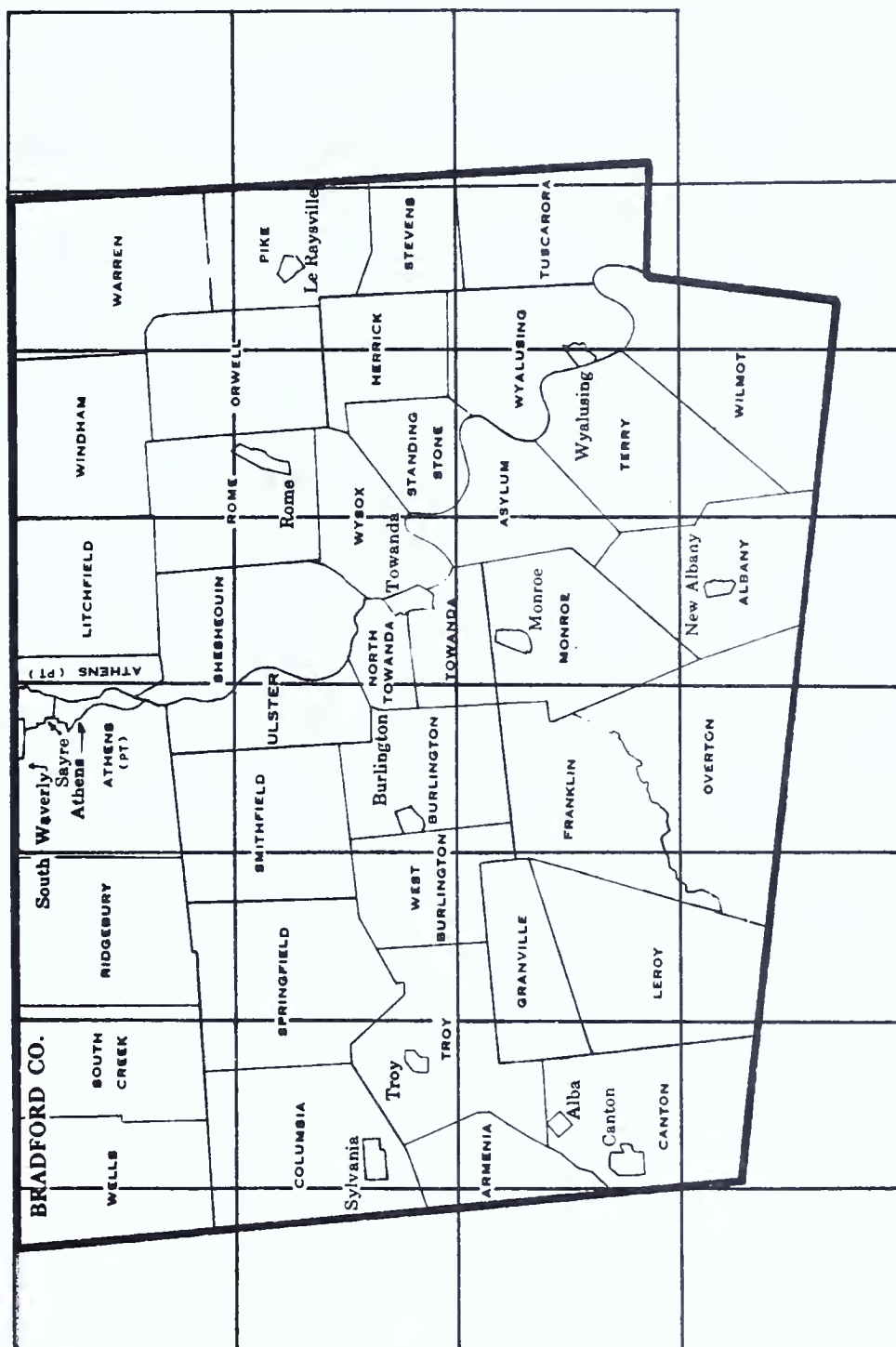
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Figure 17. Bradford County (Br). Last Number Assigned 136....Sites  
Recorded 136...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Albany		Sheshequin	24
Armenia		Smithfield	
Asylum	8	South Creek	
Athens	21	South Waverly Boro	1
Athens Boro	9	Springfield	
Barclay		Standing Stone	3
Burlington	11	Stevens	1
Canton		Terry	1
Columbia		Towanda	7
Franklin		Troy	
Granville		Tuscarora	
Herrick		Ulster	18
Leroy		Warren	
Litchfield	1	Wells	
Monroe		West Burlington	3
North Towanda	8	Wilmot	1
Orwell		Windham	
Overton		Wyalusing	6
Pike		Wysox	8
Ridgebury			
Rome		Unknown	4
Sayre Boro	1		

## BRADFORD COUNTY



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**R**

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Figure 18. Bucks County (Bu). Last Number Assigned 43...Sites  
Recorded 27...Unassigned Numbers 9-24.

Bedminster		Newtown	
Bensalem		Nockamixon	1
Bridgeton	1	Northampton	1
Bristol		Plumstead	
Buckingham		Richland	3
Doylestown		Solebury	
Durham	4	Springfield	
East Rockhill		Tinicum	1
Falls		Upper Makefield	
Haycock	1	Upper Southampton	
Hilltown		Warminster	
Lower Makefield		Warrington	
Lower Southampton		Warwick	
Middletown		West Rockhill	7
Milford	8	Wrightstown	
New Britain			

# BUCKS COUNTY

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Figure 19. Butler County (Bt). Last Number Assigned 80...Sites  
Recorded 71...Unassigned Numbers 15-23.

Adams	1	Jefferson	1
Allegheny	4	Lancaster	2
Brady		Marion	2
Buffalo		Mercer	1
Butler		Middlesex	5
Center		Muddy Creek	2
Cherry	2	Oakland	
Clay		Parker	4
Clearfield		Penn	2
Clinton		Slippery Rock	3
Concord		Summit	1
Connoquenessing		Venango	
Cranberry	7	Washington	
Donegal	2	Winfield	1
Fairview		Worth	3
Forward	11		
Franklin	11	Unknown	1
Jackson	5		

## BUTLER COUNTY

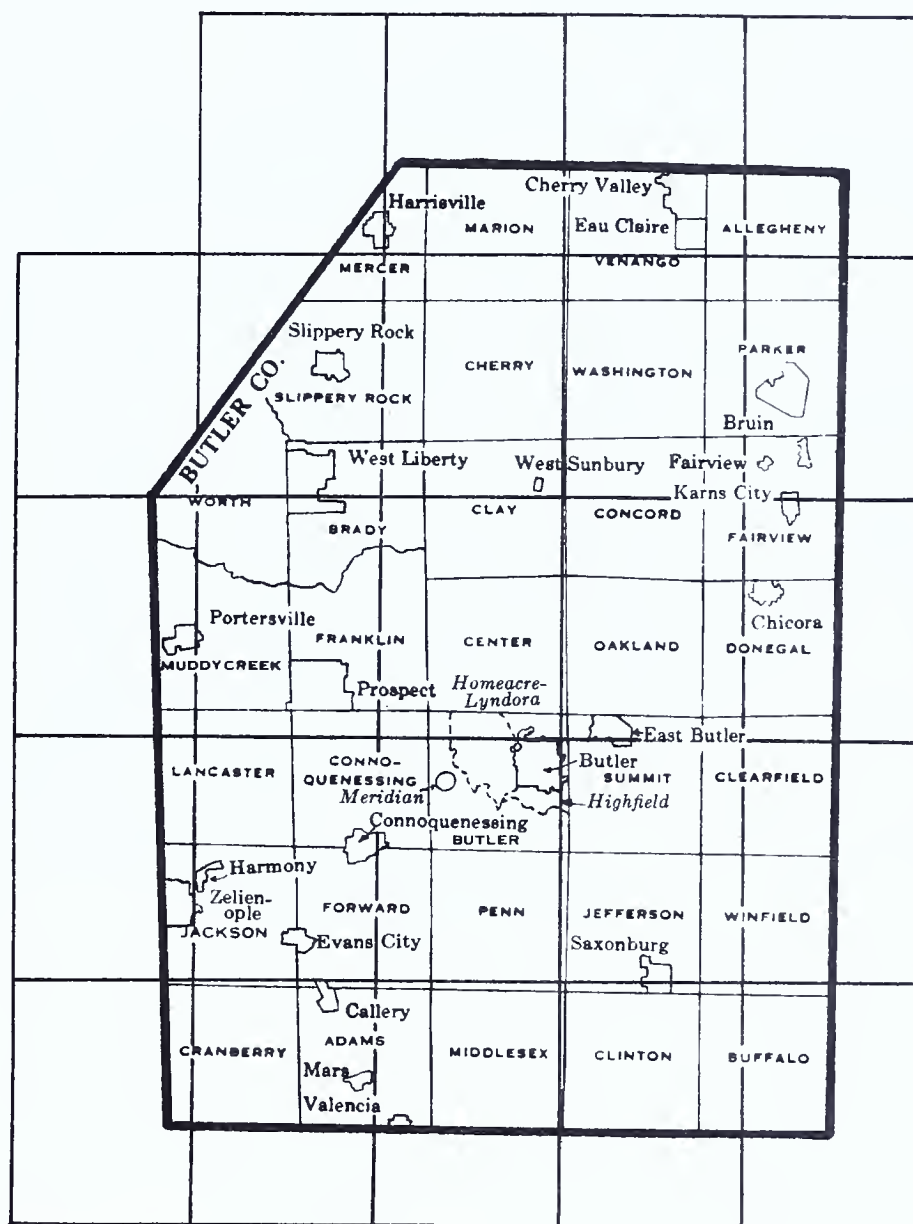
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Figure 20. Cambria County (Cb). Last Number Assigned 19...Sites  
Recorded 19...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Adams		Lower Yoder	1
Allegheny		Middle Taylor	
Barr		Munster	
Blacklick		Portage	
Cambria		Reade	
Chest		Richland	
Clearfield		Stonycreek	
Conemaugh	1	Summerhill	2
Cresson		Susquehanna	
Croyle		Upper Yoder	3
Dean		Washington	
East Carroll	1	West Carroll	
East Taylor	1	West Taylor	
Elder		White	7
Gallitzin			
Jackson	1	Unknown	2

## CAMBRIA COUNTY

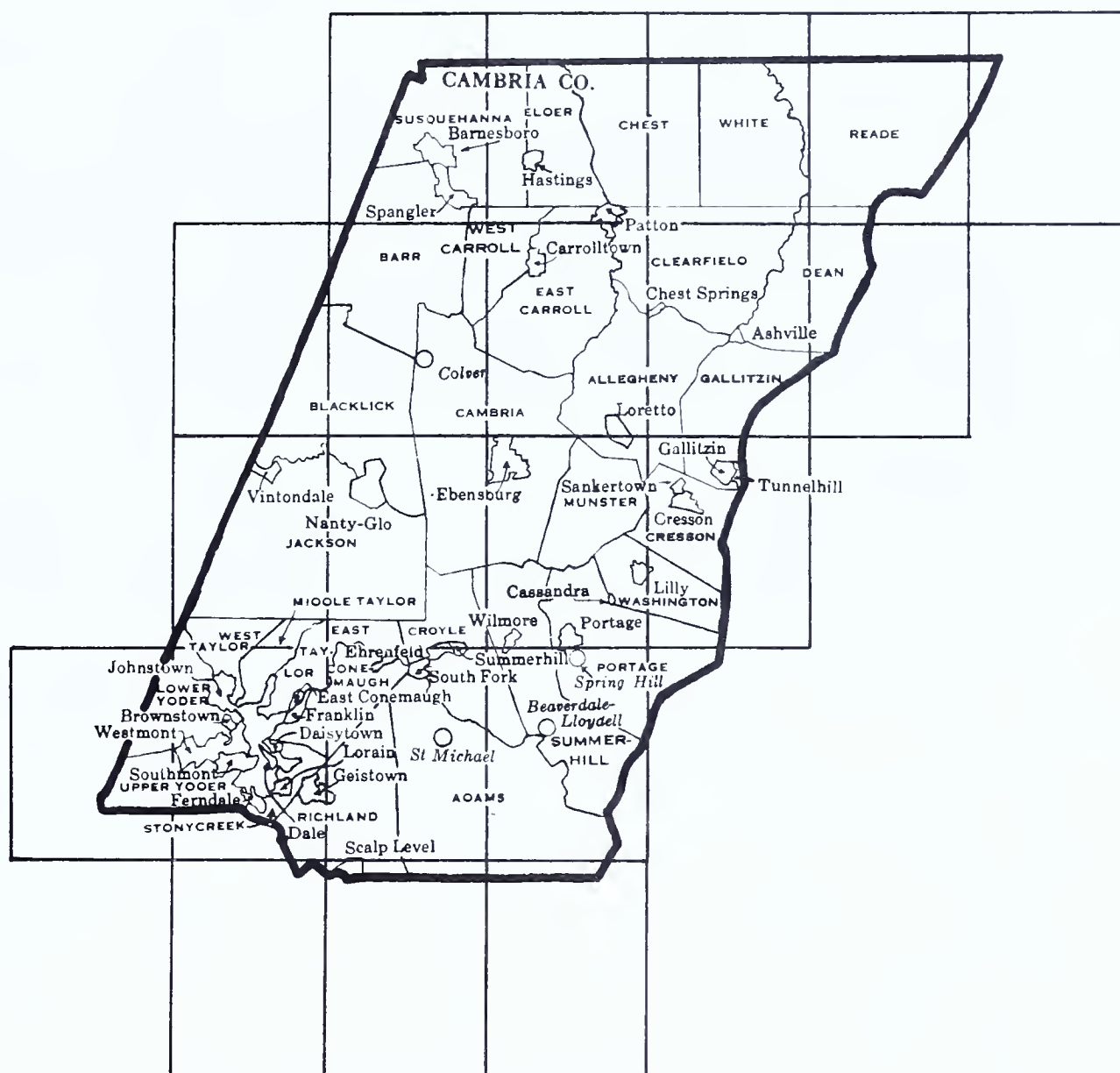


Figure 21. Cameron County (Cm). Last Number Assigned 20...Sites  
Recorded 20...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Driftwood Boro	1	Lumber	2
Gibson	13	Portage	
Grove	1	Shippen	3

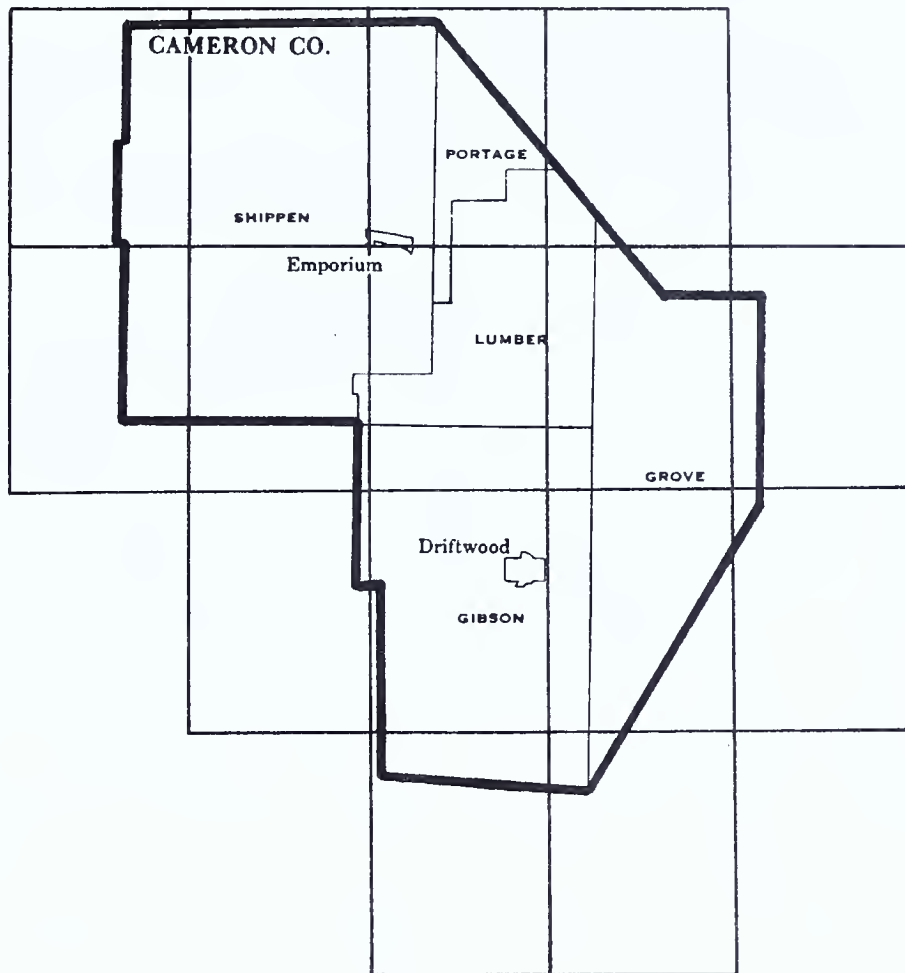
CAMERON COUNTY

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Figure 22. Carbon County (Cr). Last Number Assigned 0...Sites  
Recorded 0...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Banks  
East Penn  
Franklin  
Kidder  
Lausanne  
Lehigh

Lower Towamensing  
Mahoning  
Mauch Chunk  
Packer  
Penn Forest  
Towamensing

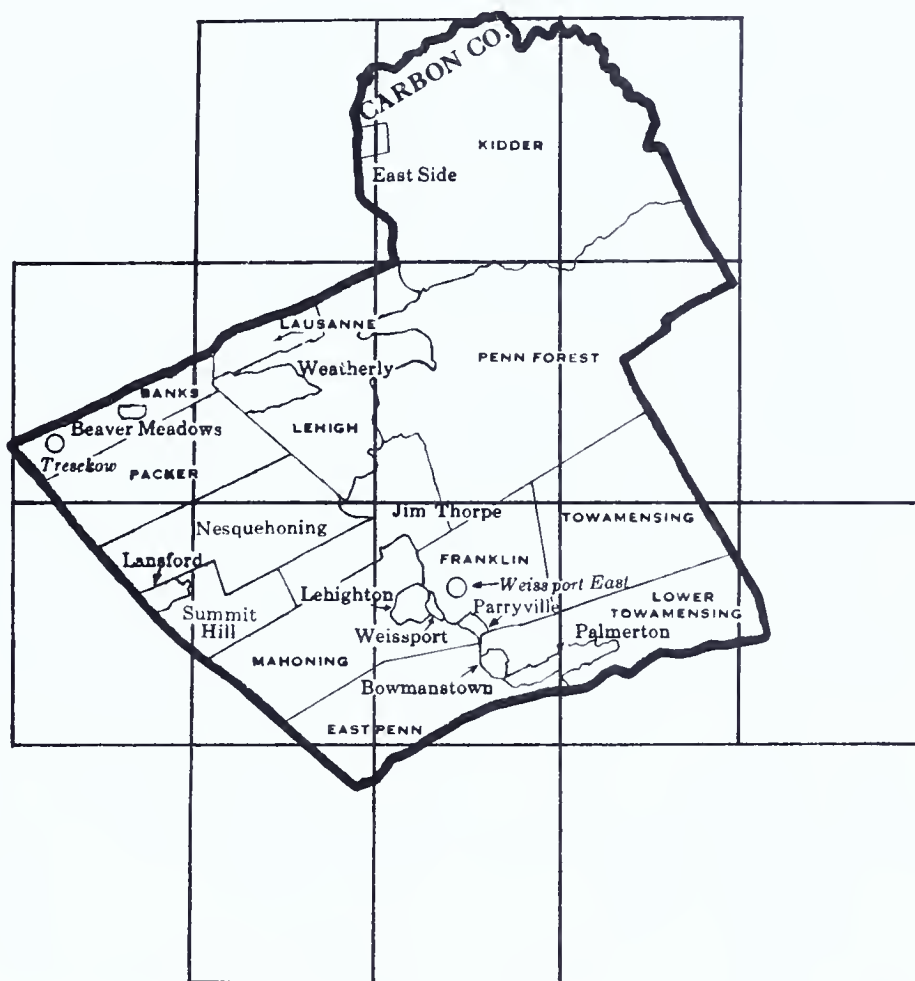
## CARBON COUNTY

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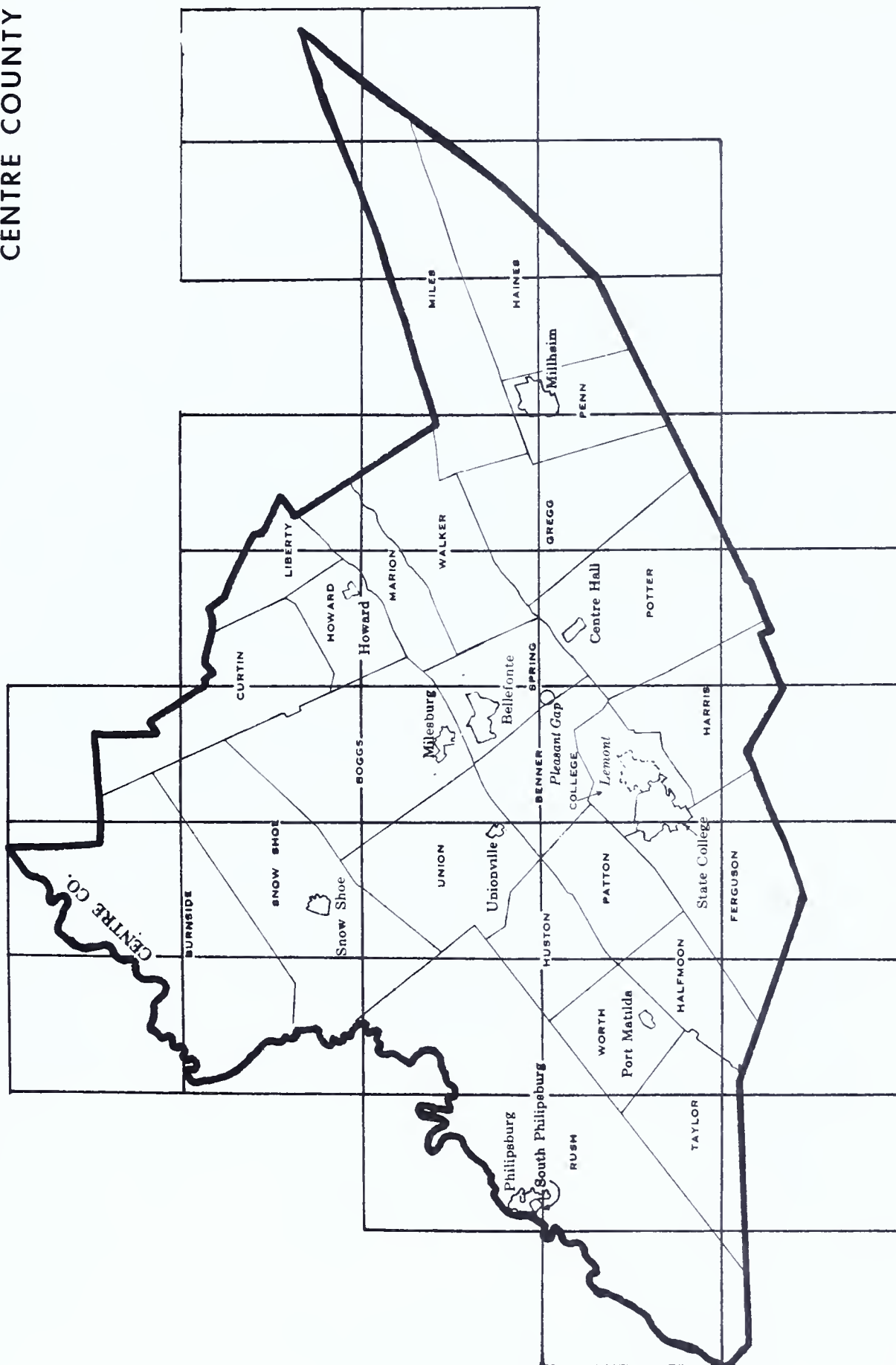
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Figure 23. Centre County (Ce). Last Number Assigned 89....Sites  
Recorded 89...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Benner	4	Marion	
Boggs	5	Miles	
Burnside	5	Patton	
College	8	Penn	
Curtin		Potter	
Ferguson	1	Rush	
Gregg		Snow Shoe	
Haines		Spring	
Half Moon		Taylor	1
Harris	2	Union	8
Howard	14	Walker	
Huston	20	Worth	15
Liberty	6		

CENTRE COUNTY



19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

Figure 24. Chester County (Ch). Last Number Assigned 120....Sites  
Recorded 83....Unassigned Numbers 61-75, 79-100.

Avondale Boro	1	Honey Brook	Uwchlan	1
Birmingham		Kennett	Valley	
Caln	1	London Britain	Wallace	1
Charlestown		London Grove	Warwick	
East Bradford		Londonderry	West Bradford	
East Brandywine		Lower Oxford	West Brandywine	
East Caln		New Garden	West Caln	
East Coventry	15	New London	West Fallowfield	
East Fallowfield		Newlin	West Goshen	
East Goshen		North Coventry	West Marlborough	1
East Marlboro		Penn	West Nantmeal	
East Nantmeal		Pennsbury	West Nottingham	
East Nottingham		Pocopson	West Pikeland	
East Pikeland	4	Sadsbury	West Sadsbury	1
Easttown		Schuylkill	West Vincent	
East Vincent	8	South Coventry	West Whiteland	
East Whiteland		Thornbury	Westtown	1
Elk		Tredyffrin	Willistown	1
Franklin	4	Upper Oxford		
Highland		Upper Uwchlan	Unknown	1

# CHESTER COUNTY

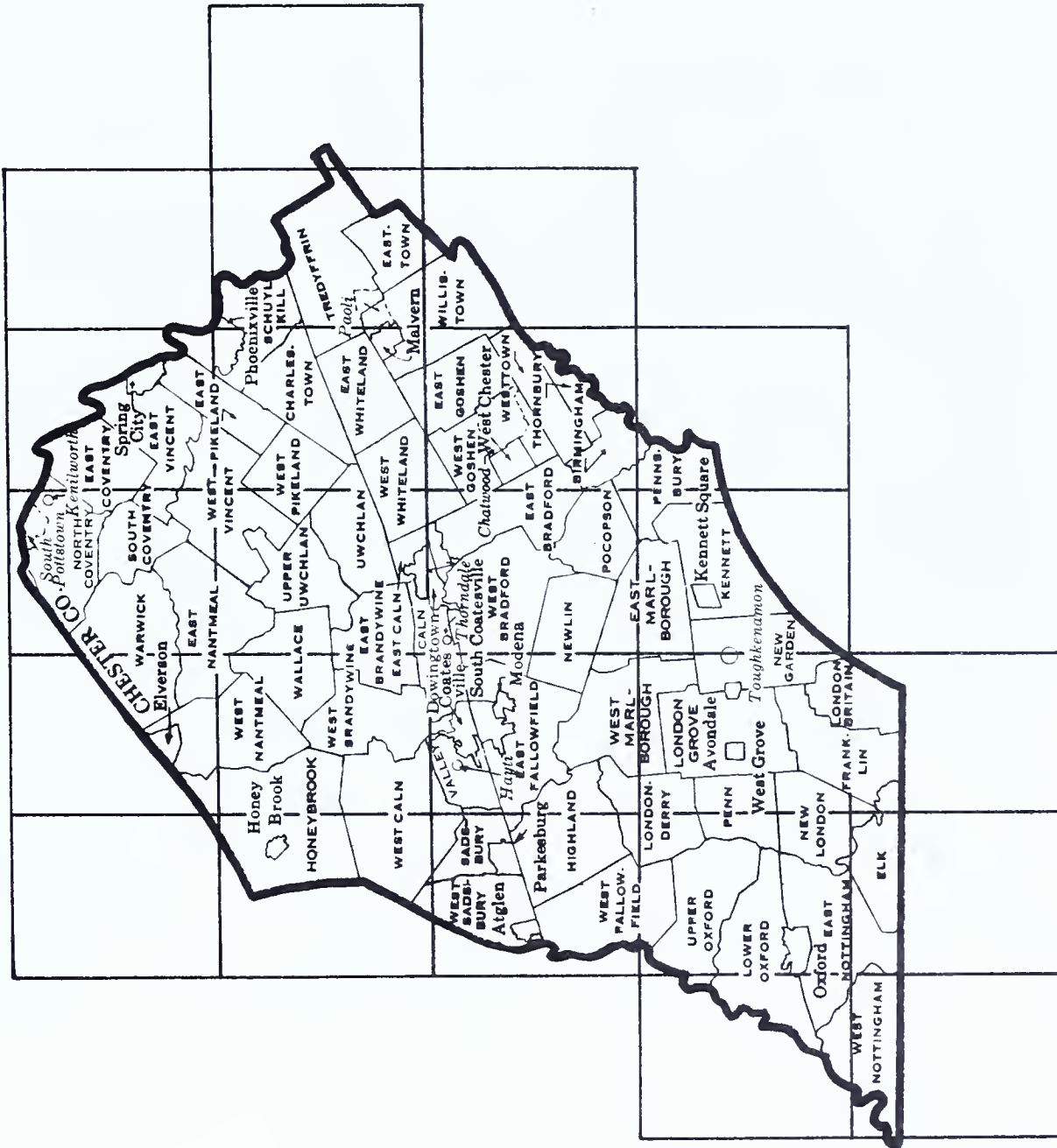
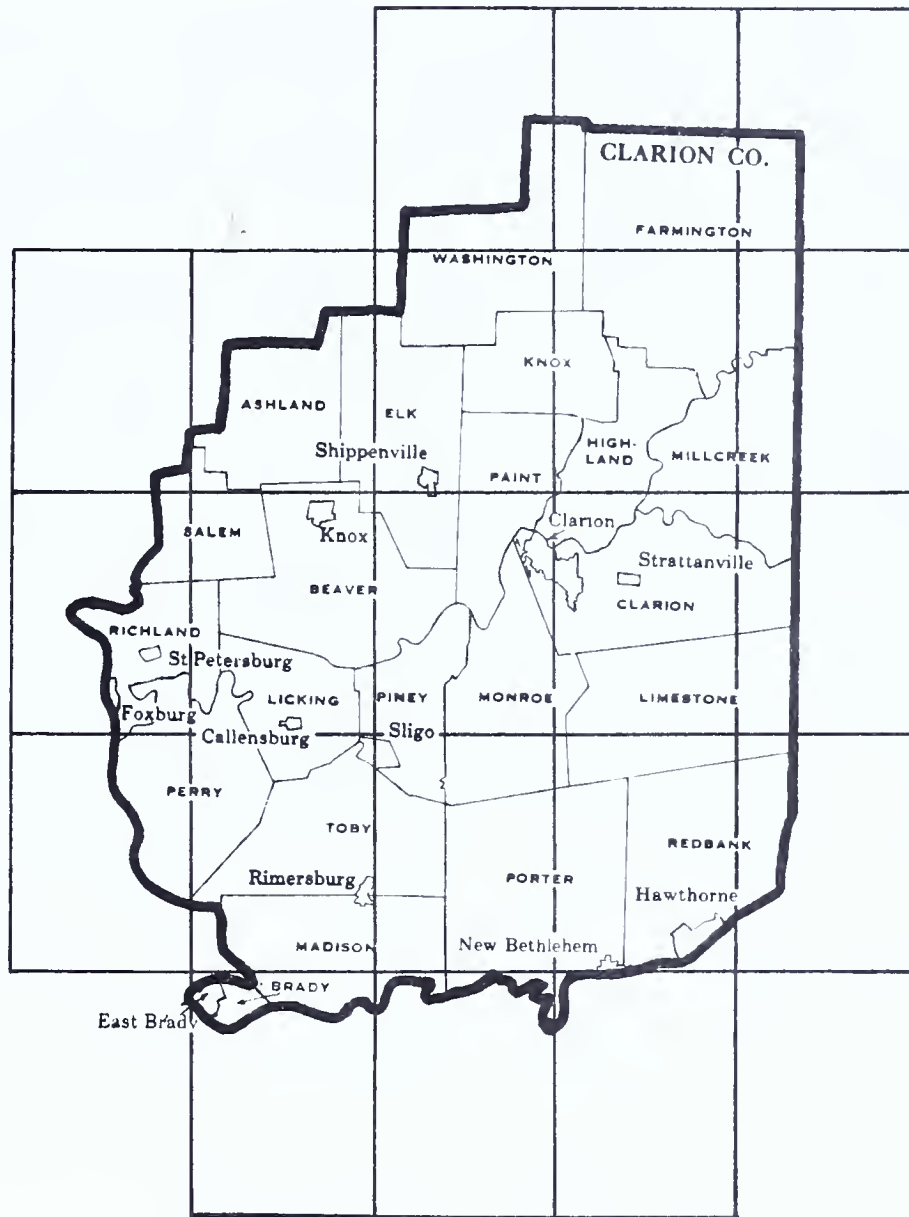


Figure 25. Clarion County (C1). Last Number Assigned 90...Sites  
Recorded 88...Unassigned Numbers 16-17.

Ashland		Monroe	1
Beaver	5	Paint	1
Brady	1	Perry	7
Clarion	2	Piney	6
Elk	1	Porter	1
Framington	3	Redbank	4
Highland	2	Richland	7
Knox		Salem	
Licking	28	Toby	4
Limestone	1	Washington	1
Madison	3		
Millcreek	1	Unknown	9

# CLARION COUNTY



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Figure 26. Clearfield County (Cd). Last Number Assigned 26...Sites  
Recorded 26...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Beccaria		Graham	
Bell		Greenwood	7
Bigler		Gulich	
Bloom		Huston	7
Boggs		Jordan	
Bradford	1	Karthaus	
Brady	4	Knox	
Burnside		Lawrence	2
Chest		Morris	
Cooper		Penn	1
Covington		Pike	
Decatur		Pine	
Ferguson		Sandy	1
Girard		Union	
Goshen	3	Woodward	

## CLEARFIELD COUNTY

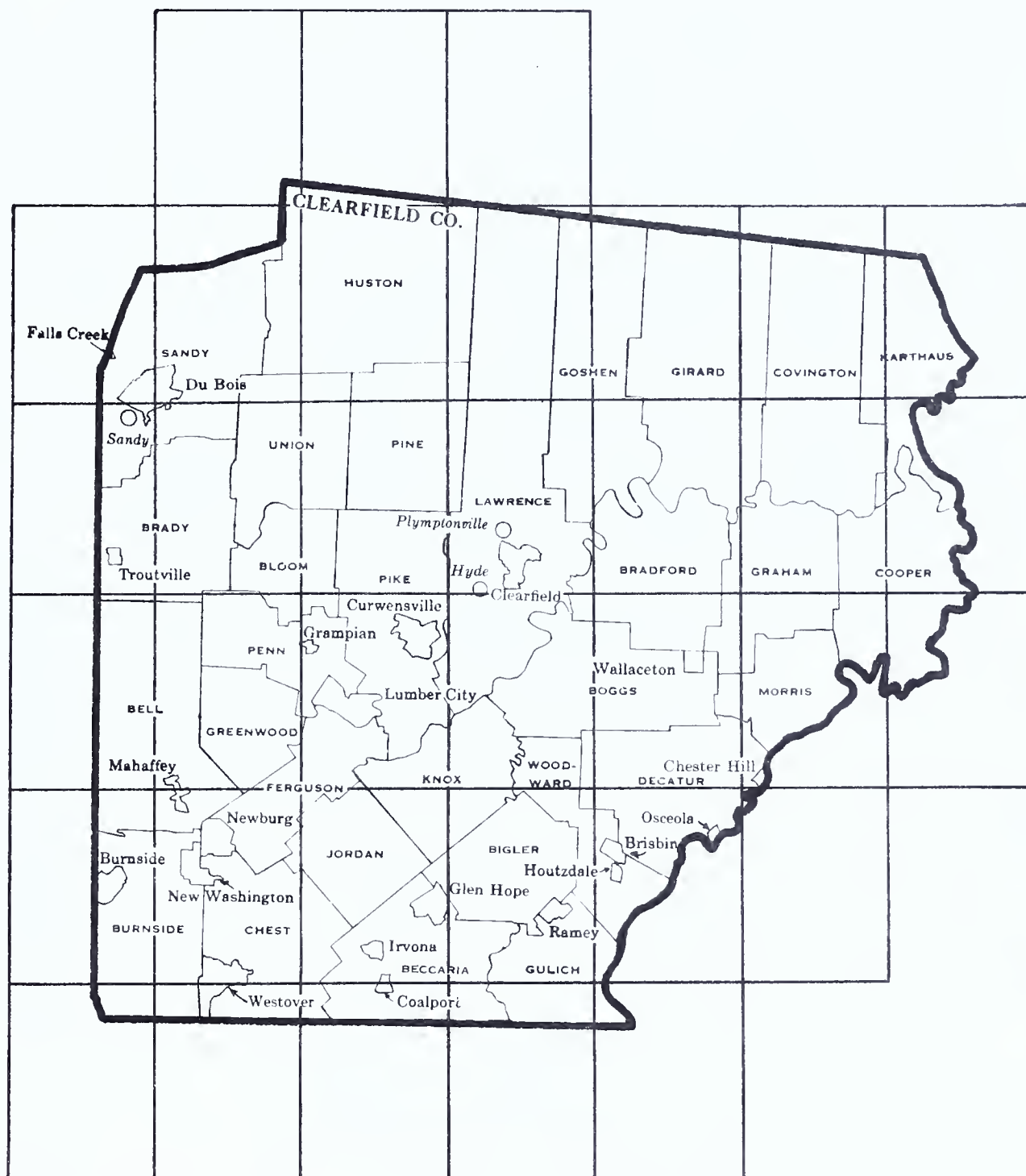


Figure 27. Clinton County (Cn). Last Number Assigned 106....Sites  
 Recorded 105....Unassigned Numbers 15.

Allison	2	Grugan	3
Bald Eagle	8	Lamar	
Beech Creek	2	Leidy	8
Castanea	5	Logan	
Chapman	16	Noyes	5
Colebrook	3	Pine Creek	15
Crawford		Porter	
Dunnstable	12	Renovo Boro	1
East Keating	3	Wayne	12
Gallagher		West Keating	
Greene		Woodward	10

CLINTON COUNTY

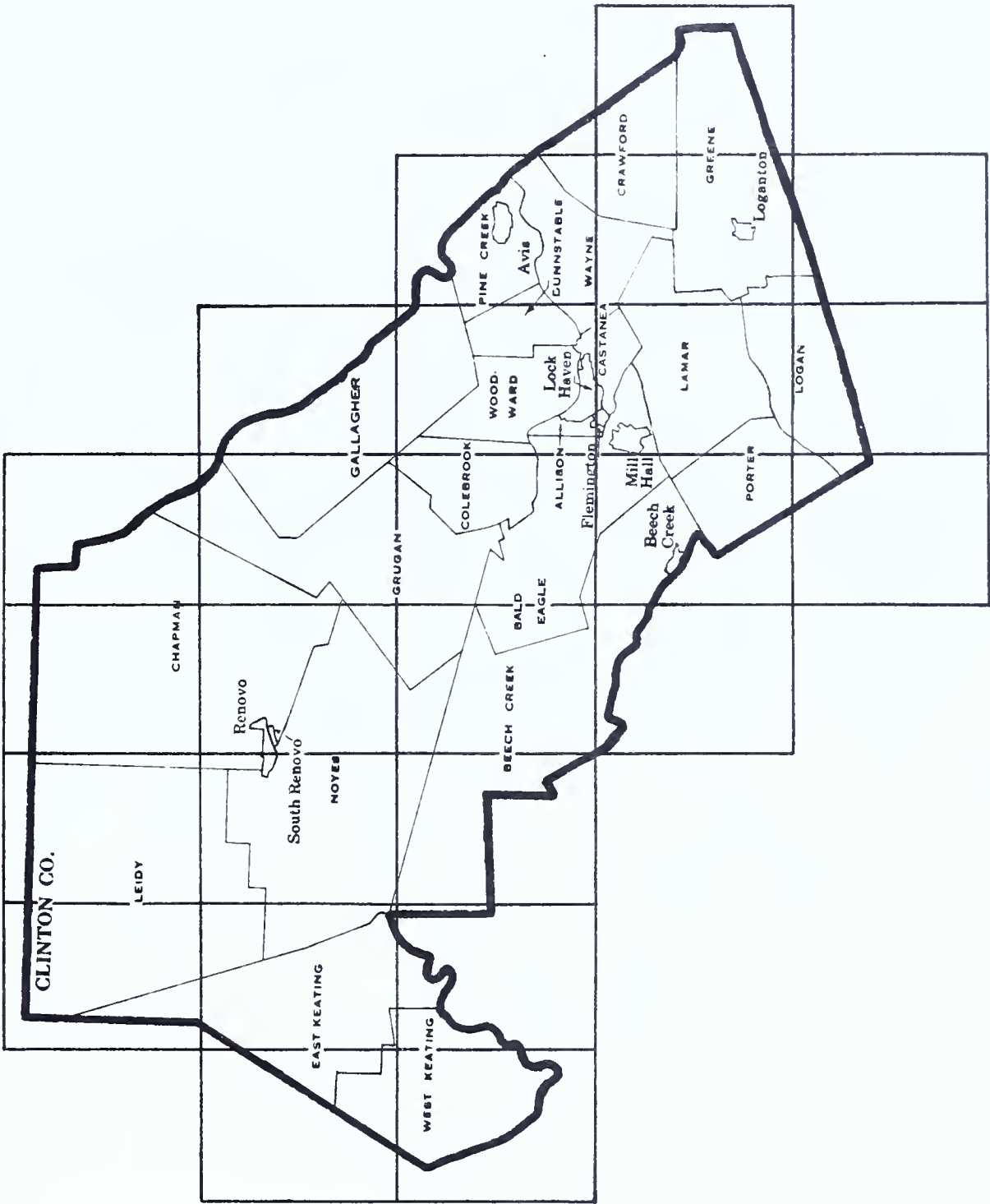
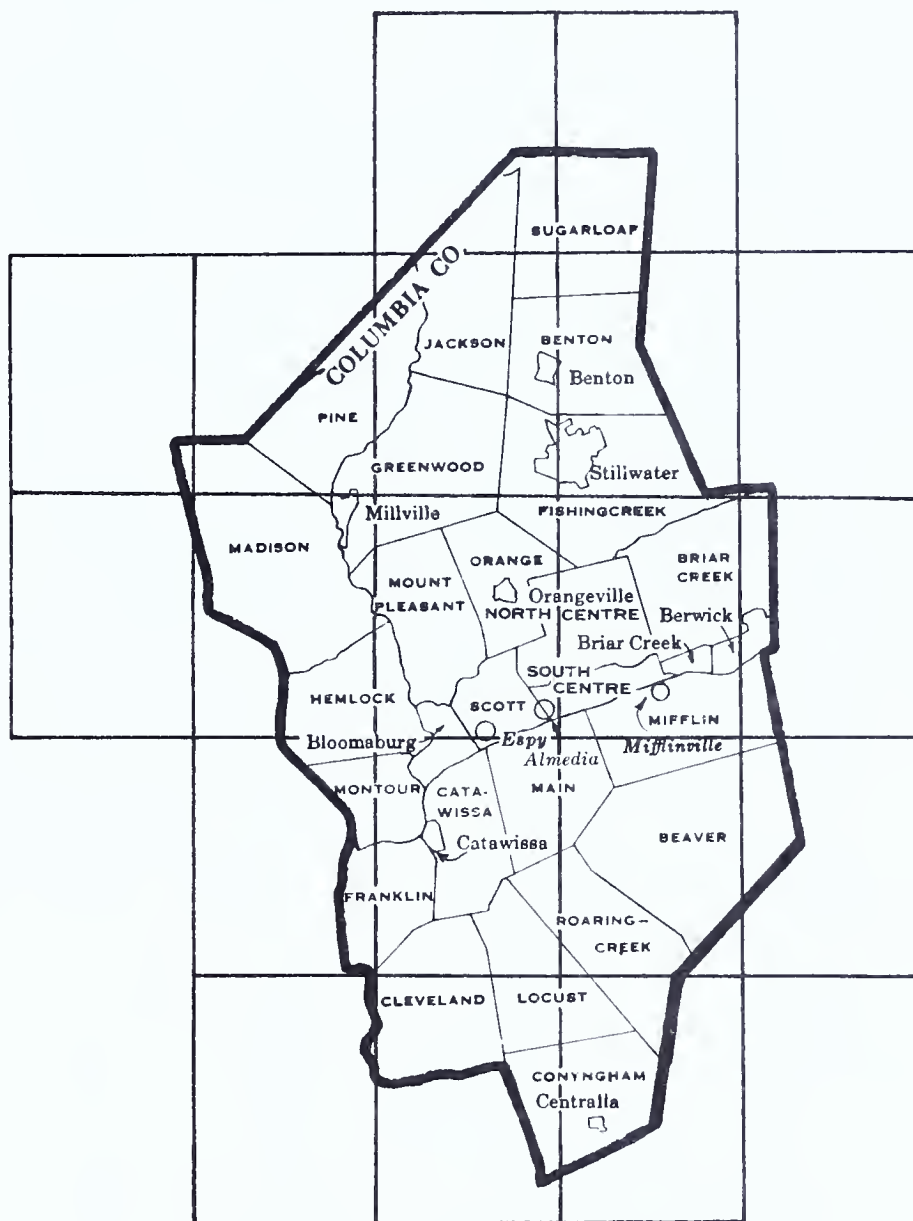


Figure 28. Columbia County (Co). Last Number Assigned 3...Sites  
Recorded 3...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Beaver	Madison	
Benton	Main	
Briar Creek	Mifflin	1
Catawissa	Montour	1
Cleveland	Mt. Pleasant	
Conyngham	North Center	
Fishingcreek	Orange	
Franklin	Pine	
Greenwood	Roaring Creek	
Hemlock	Scott	
Jackson	South Center	1
Locust	Sugarloaf	

# COLUMBIA COUNTY



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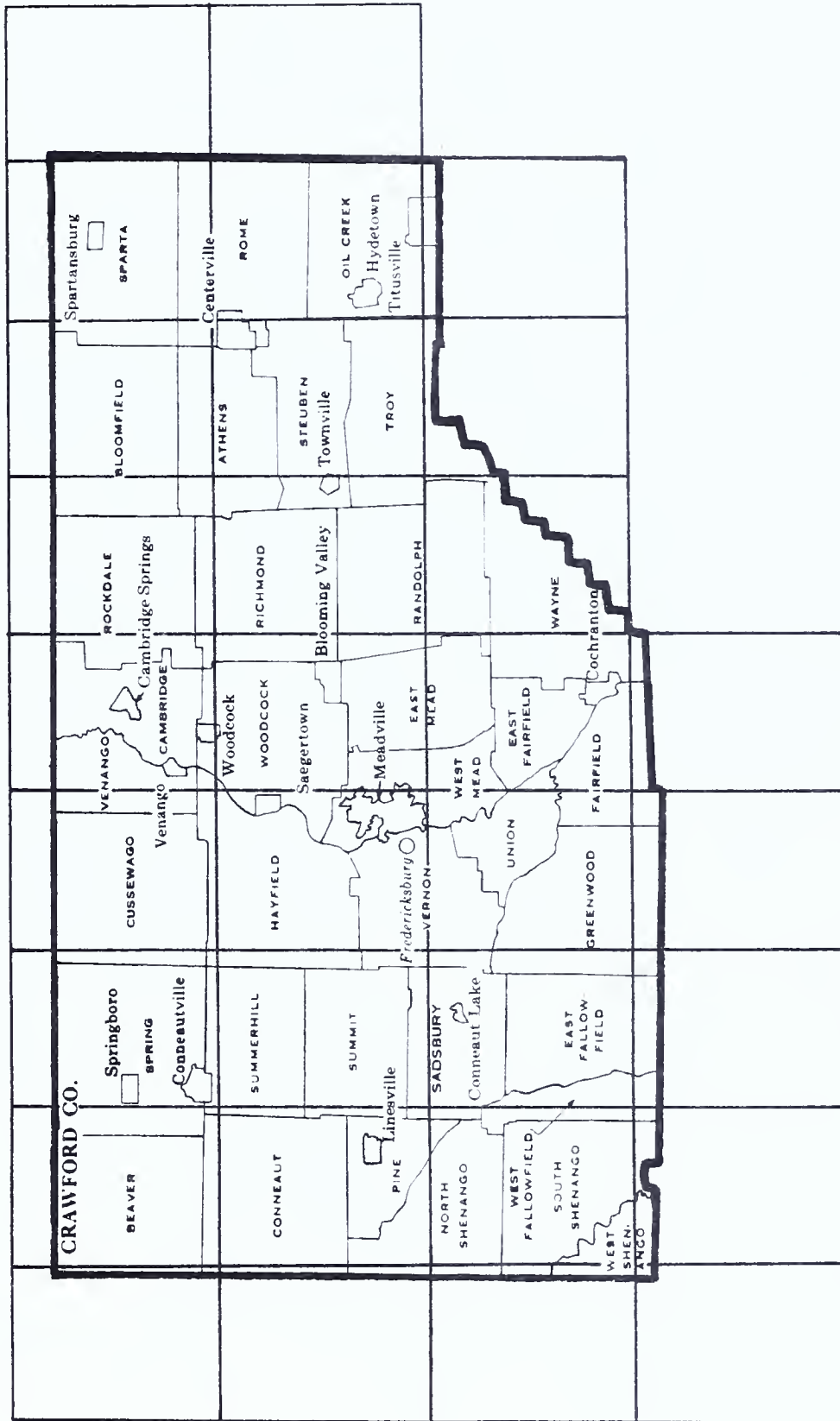
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Figure 29. Crawford County (Cw). Last Number Assigned 63....Sites  
Recorded 60...Unassigned Numbers 57-59.

Athens		Sadsbury	11
Beaver		South Shenango	
Bloomfield	1	Sparta	1
Cambridge		Spring	
Conneaut		Steuben	
Cussewago		Summerhill	
East Fairfield	5	Summit	2
East Fallowfield		Titusville Boro	1
East Mead		Troy	
Fairfield	4	Union	4
Greenwood	3	Venango	3
Hayfield		Vernon	5
North Shenango	1	Wayne	2
Oil Creek		West Fallowfield	1
Pine	6	West Mead	4
Randolph		West Shenango	
Richmond	1	Woodcock	4
Rockdale			
Rome		Unknown	1

# CRAWFORD COUNTY



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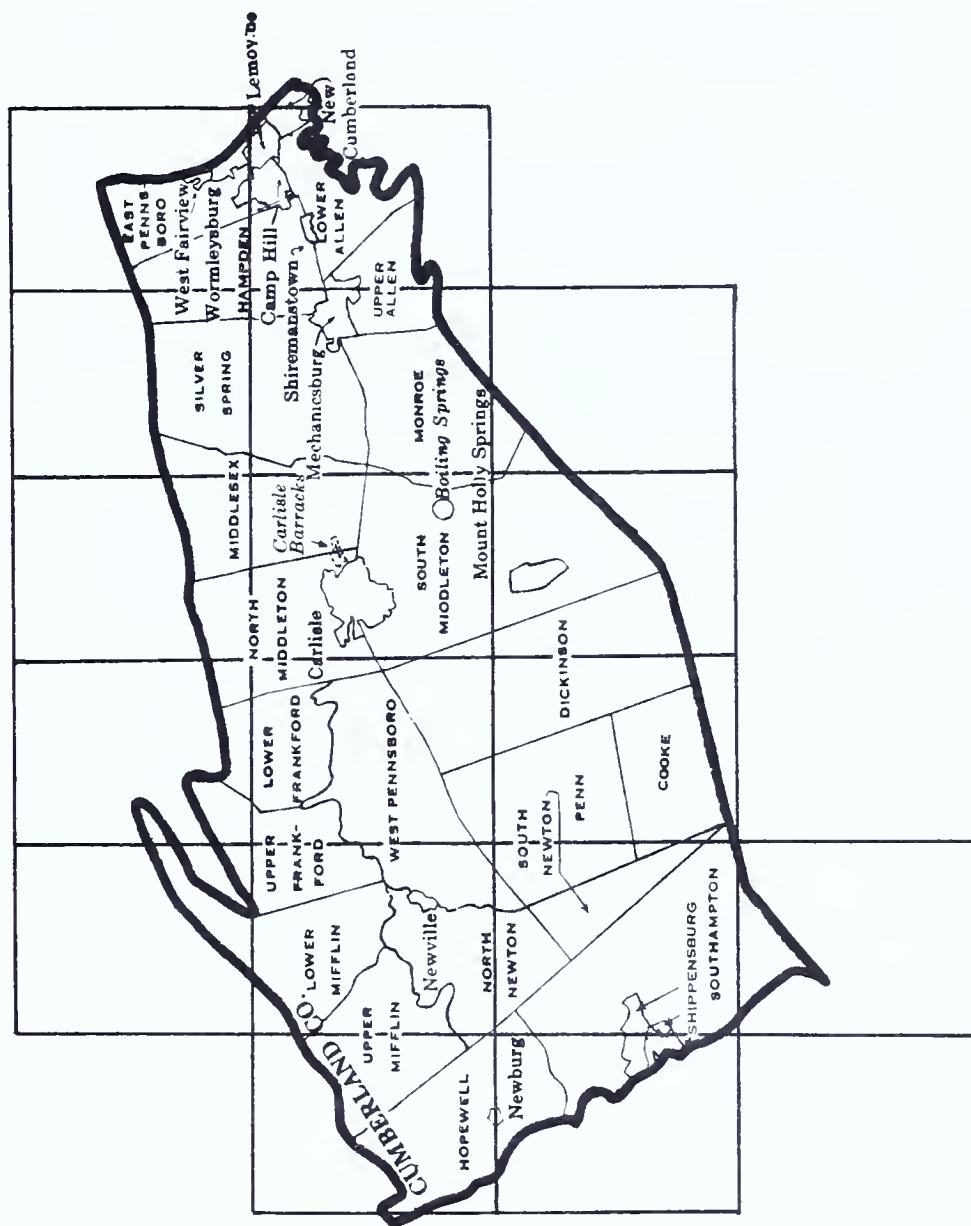
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Figure 30. Cumberland County (Cu). Last Number Assigned 77...Sites  
Recorded 77...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Cooke		Shippensburg	
Dickinson	7	Shippensburg Boro	2
E. Pennsboro		Silver Spring	1
Hampden		South Middleton	15
Hopewell	11	South Newton	3
Lower Allen		Southampton	2
Lower Frankford	1	Upper Allen	
Lower Mifflin	1	Upper Frankford	
Middlesex		Upper Mifflin	5
Monroe		West Pennsboro	2
North Middleton			
North Newton	14	Unknown	2
Penn	11		

# CUMBERLAND COUNTY



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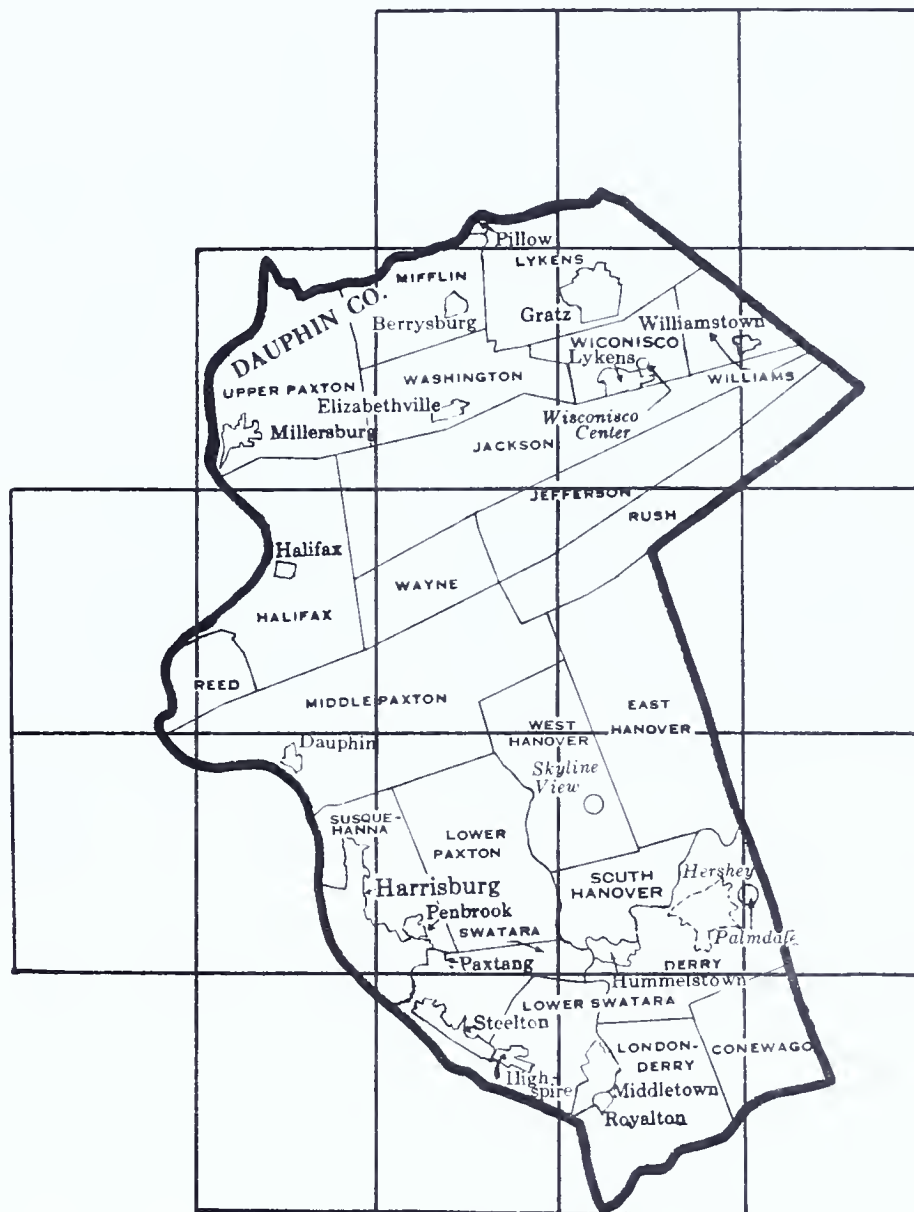
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Figure 31. Dauphin County (Da). Last Number Assigned 111...Sites  
Recorded 110...Unassigned Numbers 10.

Conewago	10	Reed	6
Derry	14	Rush	
East Hanover	11	South Hanover	2
Halifax	8	Susquehanna	1
Harrisburg (City)	1	Swatara	4
Jackson	1	Upper Paxton	7
Jefferson		Washington	5
Londonderry	26	Wayne	
Lower Paxton	1	West Hanover	
Lower Swatara	1	Wiconisco	
Lykens	1	Williams	
Middle Paxton	5		
Mifflin		Unknown	3
Millersburg Boro	3		

# DAUPHIN COUNTY



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Figure 32. Delaware County (De). Last Number Assigned 54...Sites  
Recorded 7...Unassigned Numbers 4-50.

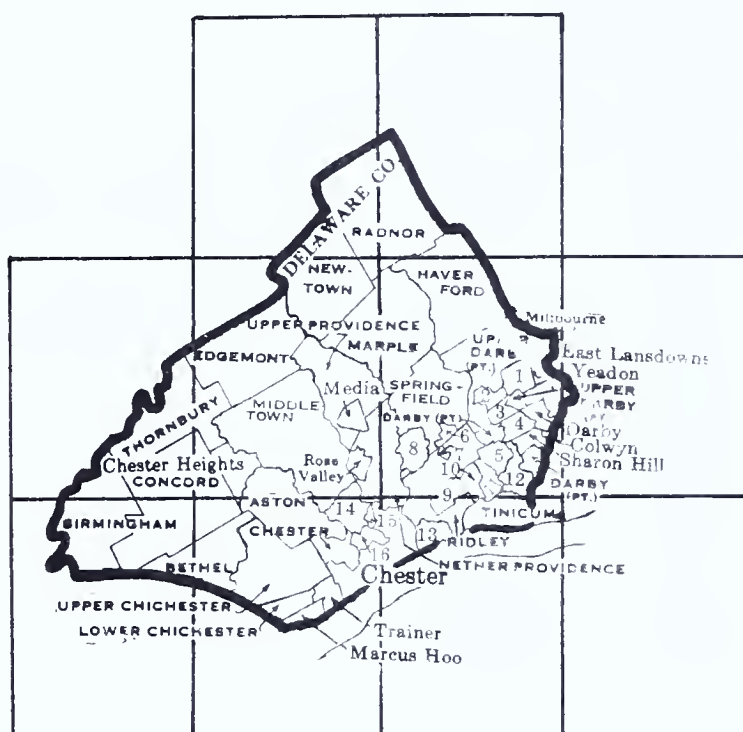
Aston		Newton	
Bethel		Norwood Boro	1
Birmingham	1	Radnor	
Chester		Ridley	
Concord	1	Robinson	
Darby		Springfield	
Edgemont	1	Thornbury	
Haverford		Tinicum	1
Lower Chichester		Upper Chichester	
Marple		Upper Darby	
Middletown	2	Upper Providence	
Nether Providence			

## DELAWARE COUNTY

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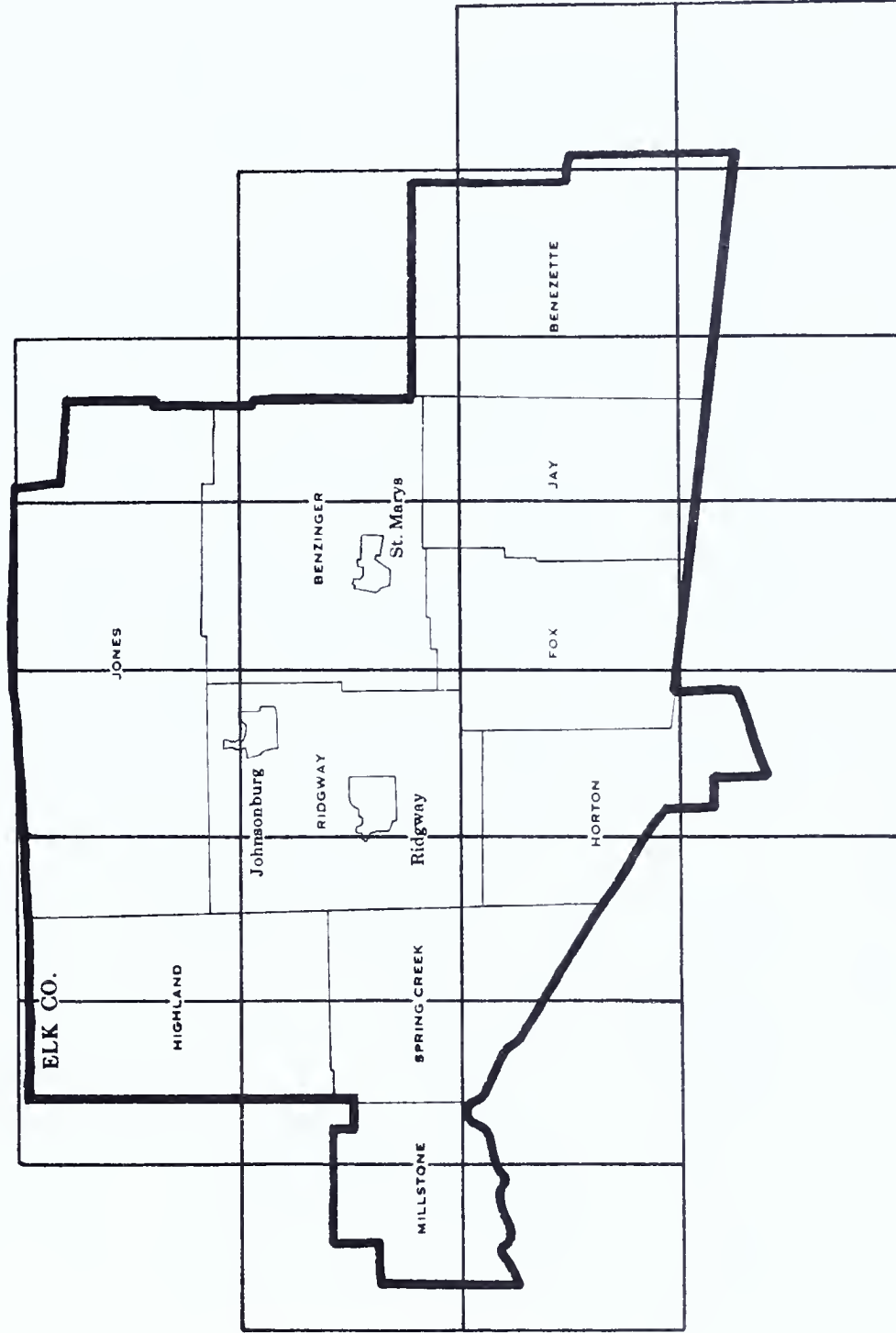
## BOROUGHES IN DELAWARE COUNTY

1 Lansdowne	9 Ridley Park
2 Clifton Heights	10 Prospect Park
3 Aldan	11 Norwood
4 Collingdale	12 Folscroft
5 Glenolden	13 Eddystone
6 Morton	14 Brookhaven
7 Rutledge	15 Parkside
8 Swarthmore	16 Upland

Figure 33. Elk County (E1). Last Number Assigned 49...Sites  
 Recorded 49...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Benezette	3	Jay	7
Benzinger	2	Jones	3
Fox	2	Millstone	3
Highland	3	Ridgway	8
Horton	11	Spring Creek	7

ELK COUNTY



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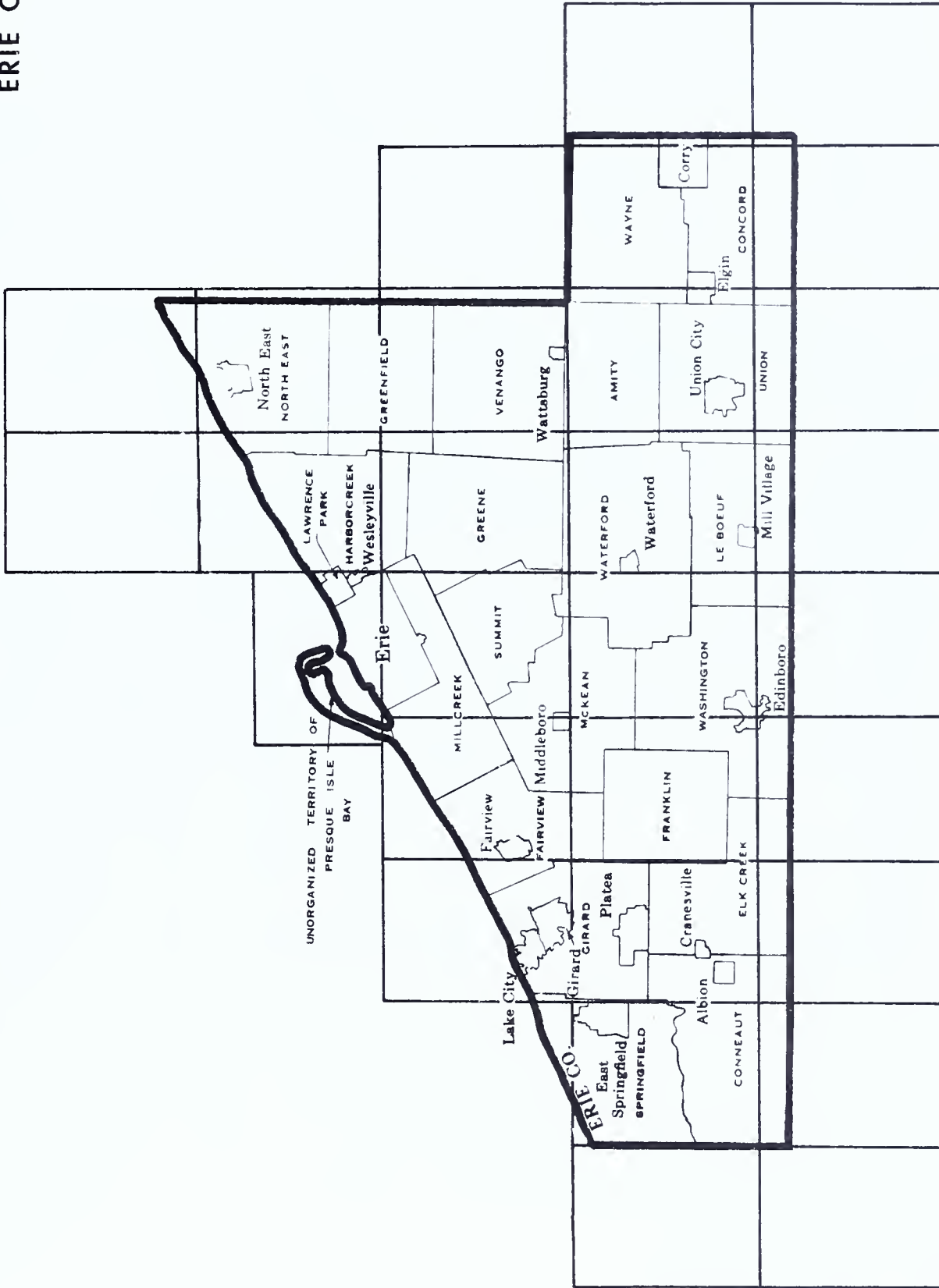
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Figure 34. Erie County (Er). Last Number Assigned 69....Sites  
Recorded 69...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Amity	1	McKean	
Concord	1	Millcreek	5
Conneaut	1	North East	3
Elk Creek		Springfield	3
Fairview	1	Summit	2
Franklin	1	Union	
Girard	8	Venango	1
Greene		Washington	1
Greenfield		Waterford	5
Harborcreek	3	Wayne	1
Lawrence Park			
LeBoeuf	31	Unknown	1

ERIE COUNTY



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Figure 35. Fayette County (Fa). Last Number Assigned 140...Sites  
Recorded 138...Unassigned Numbers 21, 93.

Brownsville	1	Nicholson	8
Brownsville Boro	2	North Union	3
Bullskin	35	Perry	6
Connellsville	1	Redstone	3
Dunbar	4	Saltlick	4
Fayette (City)	1	South Union	1
Franklin	2	Springfield	1
Georges	1	Springhill	13
German	5	Stewart	
Henry Clay	4	Upper Tyrone	8
Jefferson	8	Washington	2
Lower Tyrone		Wharton	2
Luzerne	17		
Menallen	1	Unknown	4
New Geneva Boro	1		

## FAYETTE COUNTY

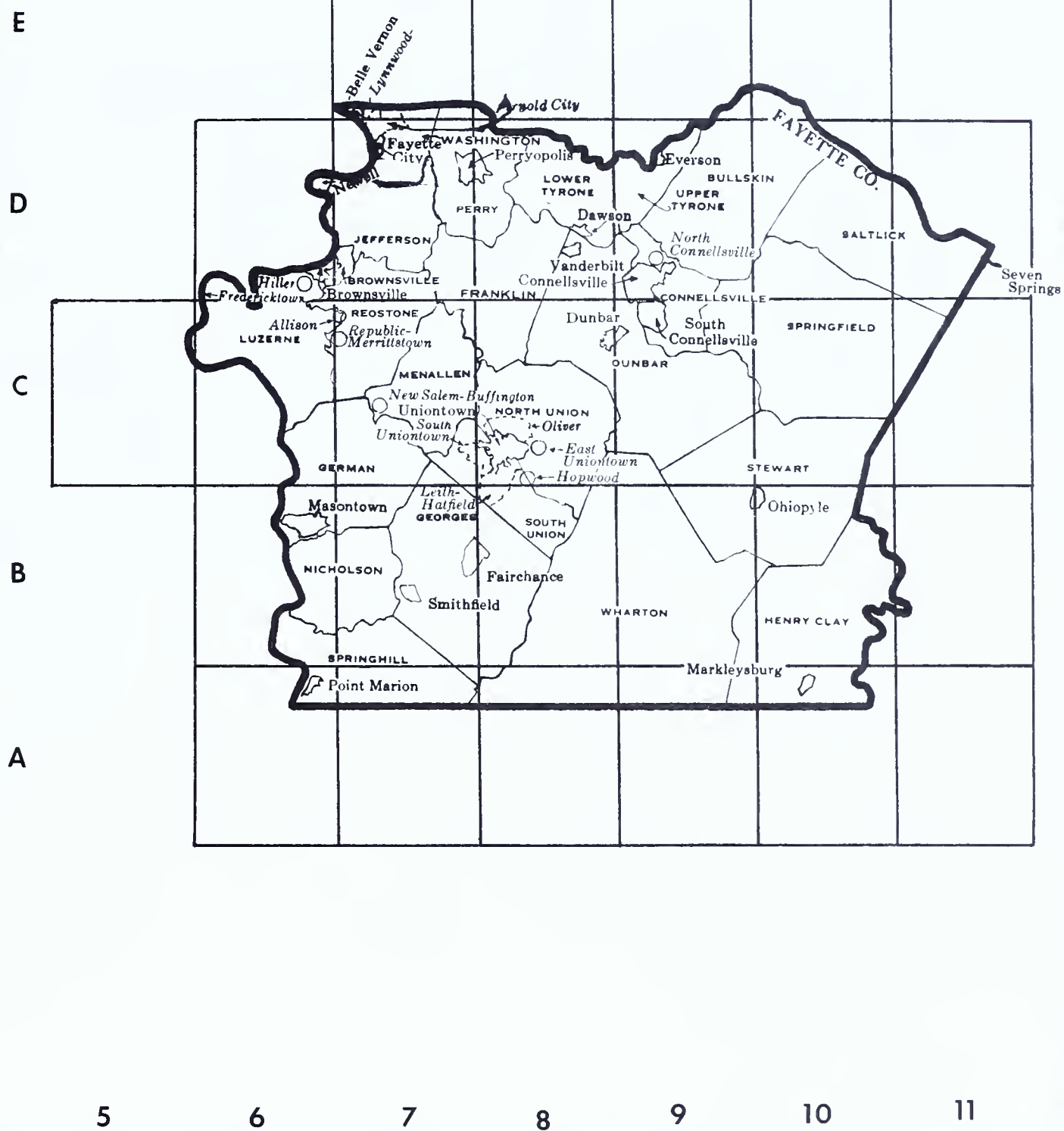


Figure 36. Forest County (Fo). Last Number Assigned 17...Sites  
Recorded 17...Unassigned Numbers 0.

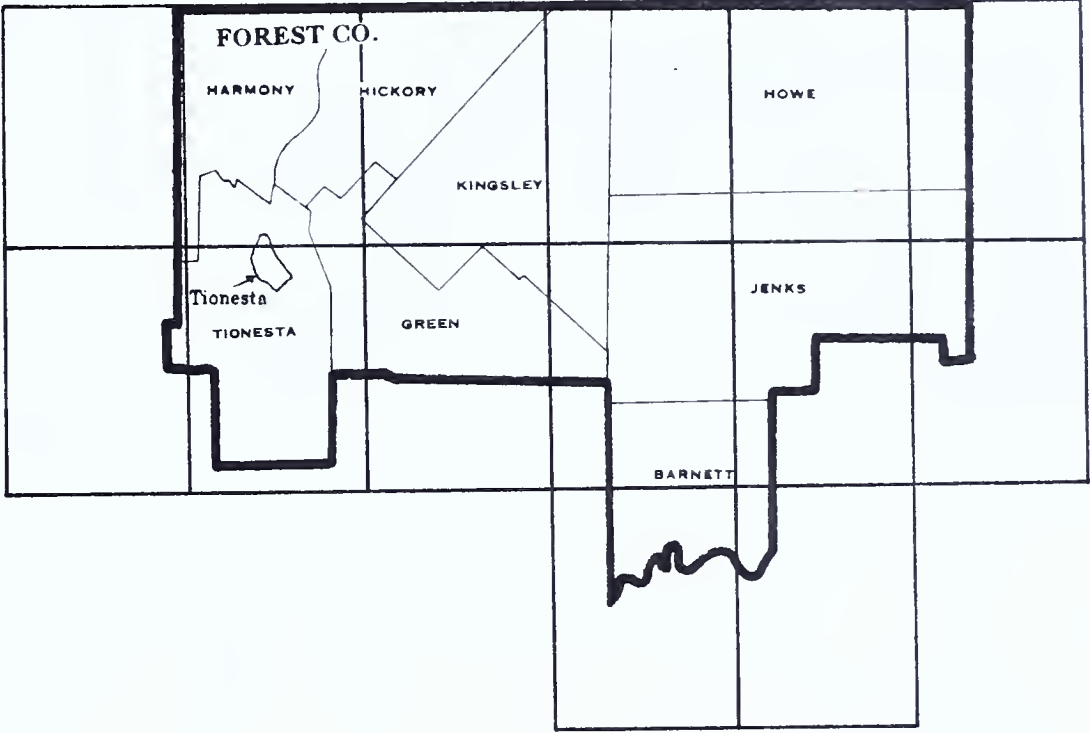
Barnett		Howe	1
Greene	1	Jenks	
Harmony	2	Kingsley	1
Hickory	7	Tionesta	5

FOREST COUNTY

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Figure 37. Franklin County (Fr). Last Number Assigned 106...Sites  
Recorded 106...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Antrim	1	Metal	3
Chambersburg Boro	1	Montgomery	
Fannett	3	Peters	5
Greene	51	Quincy	2
Guilford	2	St. Thomas	4
Hamilton	1	Southampton	11
Letterkenny	9	Warren	
Lurgan	12	Washington	1

## FRANKLIN COUNTY

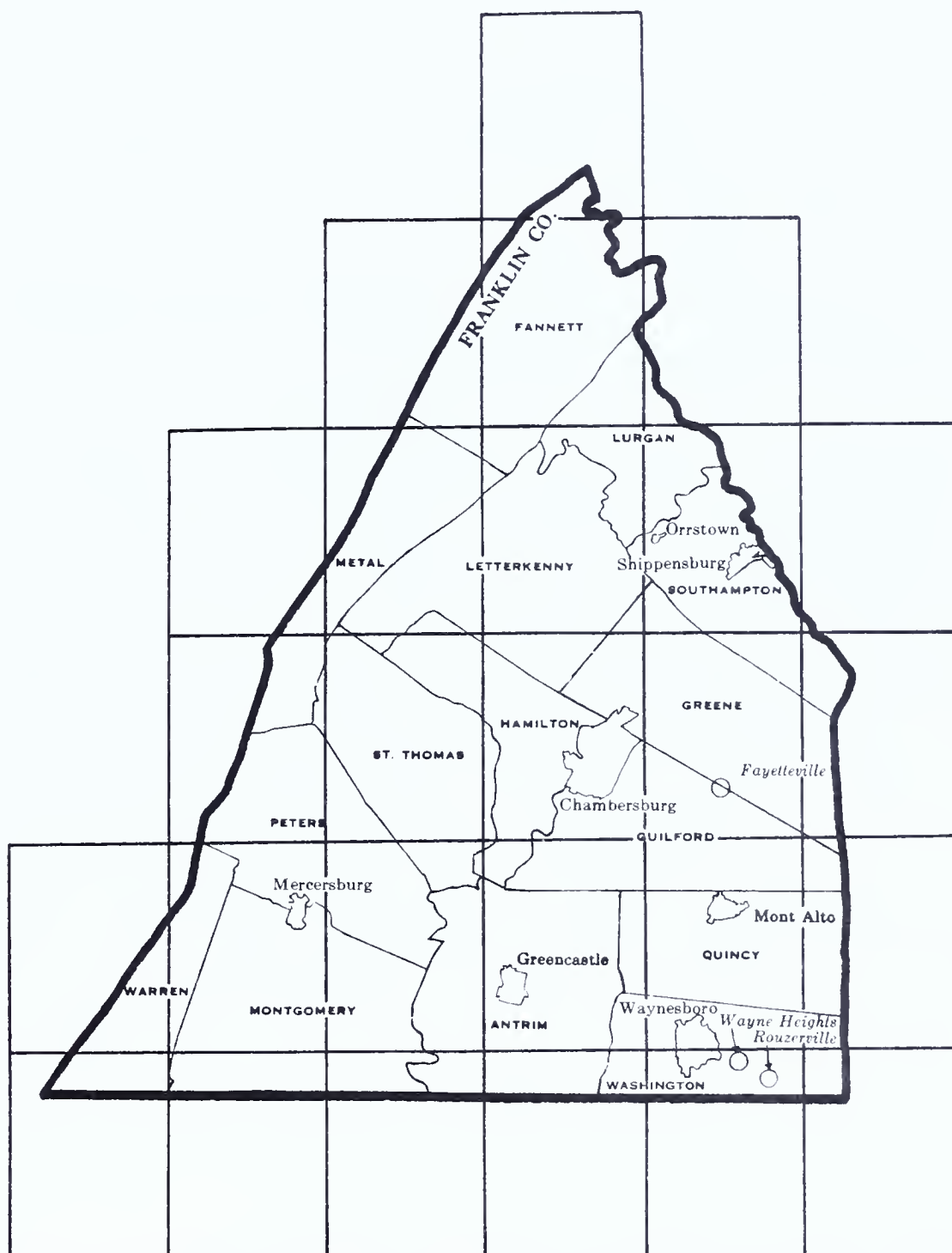


Figure 38. Fulton County (Fu). Last Number Assigned 0...Sites  
Recorded 0...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Ayr  
Belfast  
Bethel  
Brush Creek  
Dublin  
Licking Creek

Taylor  
Thompson  
Todd  
Union  
Wells

## FULTON COUNTY

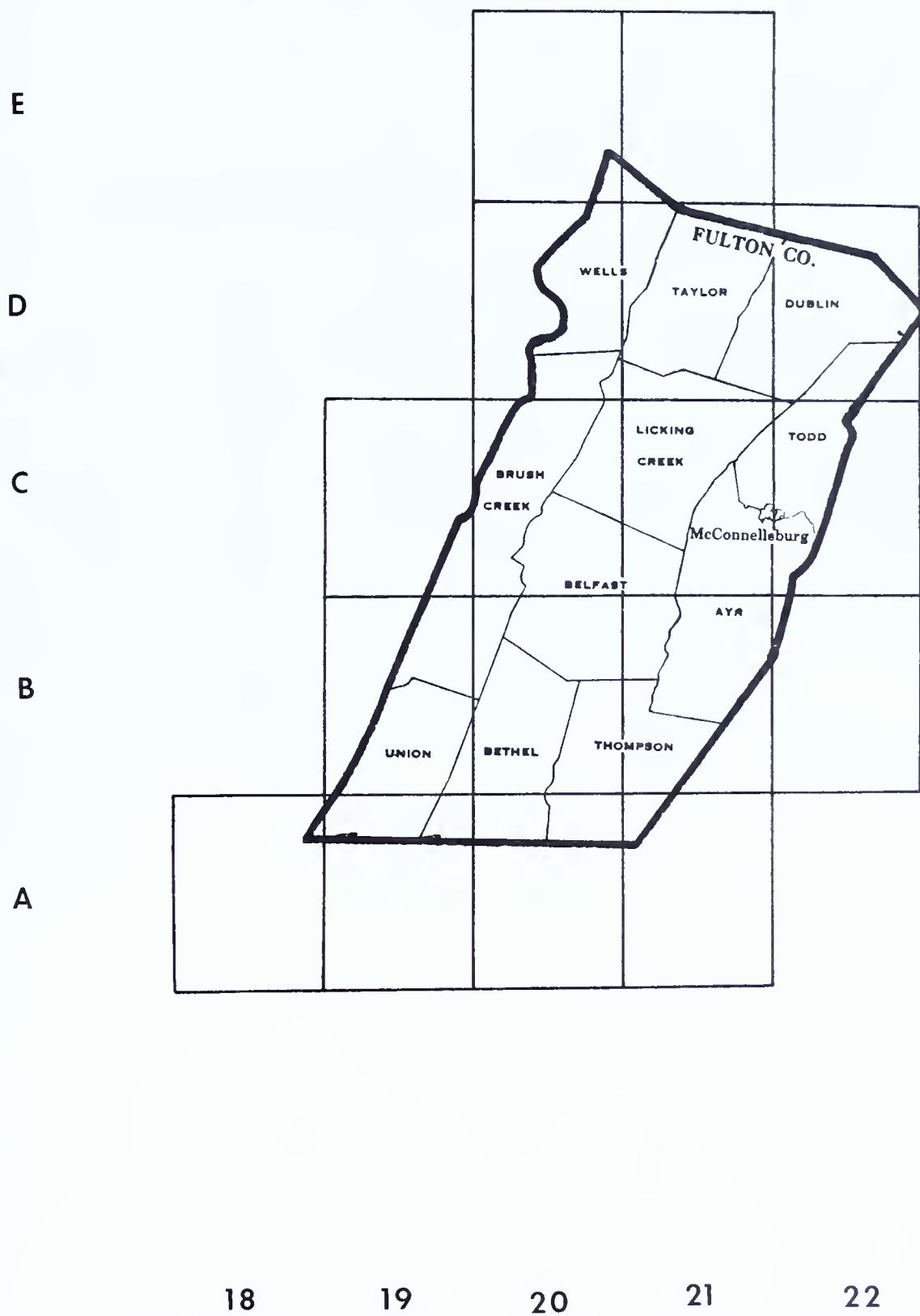


Figure 39. Greene County (Gr). Last Number Assigned 60...Sites  
Recorded 60...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Aleppo	5	Jefferson	5
Center	2	Monongahela	7
Cumberland	10	Morgan	2
Dunkard	1	Morris	1
Franklin	9	Perry	1
Freeport		Richhill	12
Gilmore		Springhill	
Gray		Washington	
Greene	1	Wayne	1
Jackson	3	Whiteley	

## GREENE COUNTY

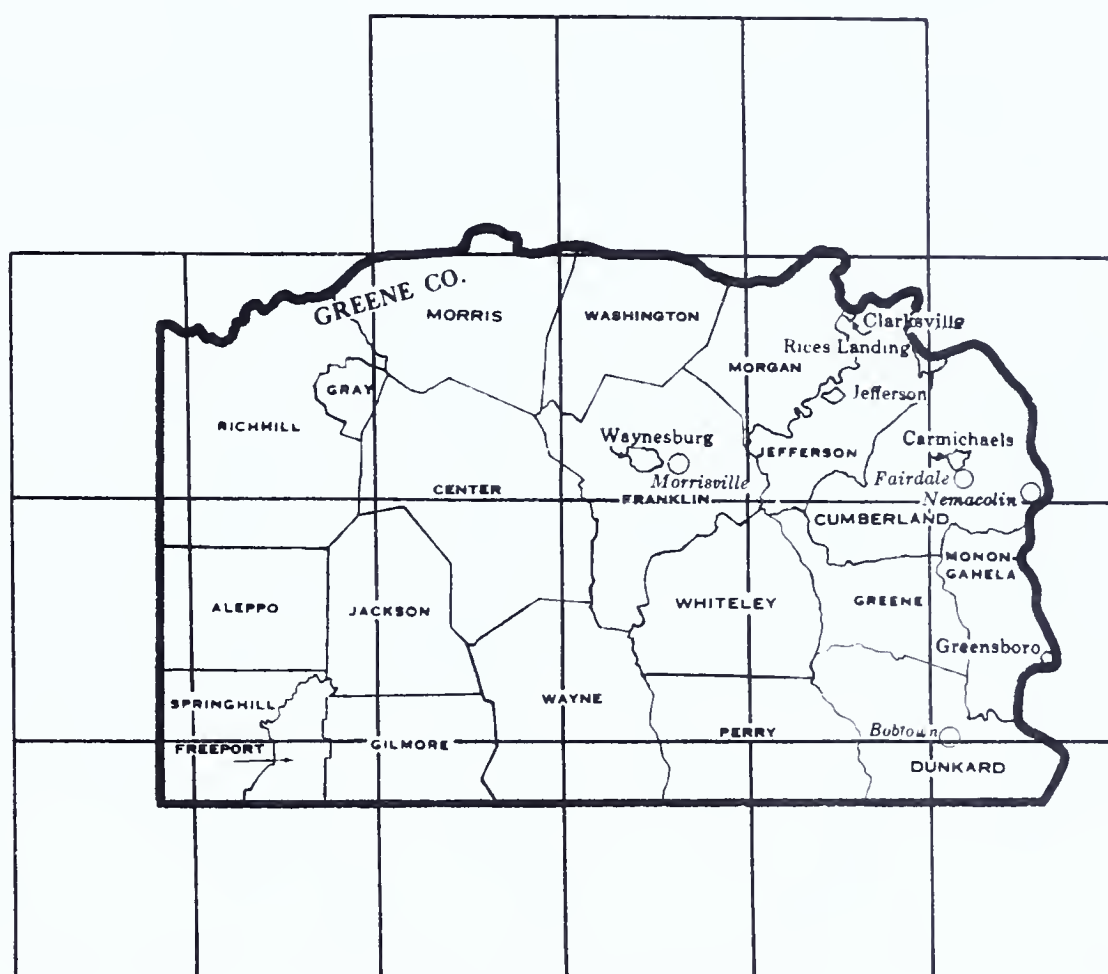


Figure 40. Huntingdon County (Hu). Last Number Assigned 77...Sites  
Recorded 76...Unassigned Numbers 76.

Barree		Oneida	
Brady		Penn	27
Carbon		Porter	2
Cass		Shirley	4
Clay		Smithfield	1
Cromwell	3	Springfield	
Dublin		Spruce Creek	
Franklin	1	Tell	
Henderson	2	Todd	4
Hopewell	4	Union	2
Jackson	4	Walker	
Juniata	7	Warriors Mark	
Lincoln	11	Wayne	1
Logan	1	West	1
Miller	1	Wood	
Morris			

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

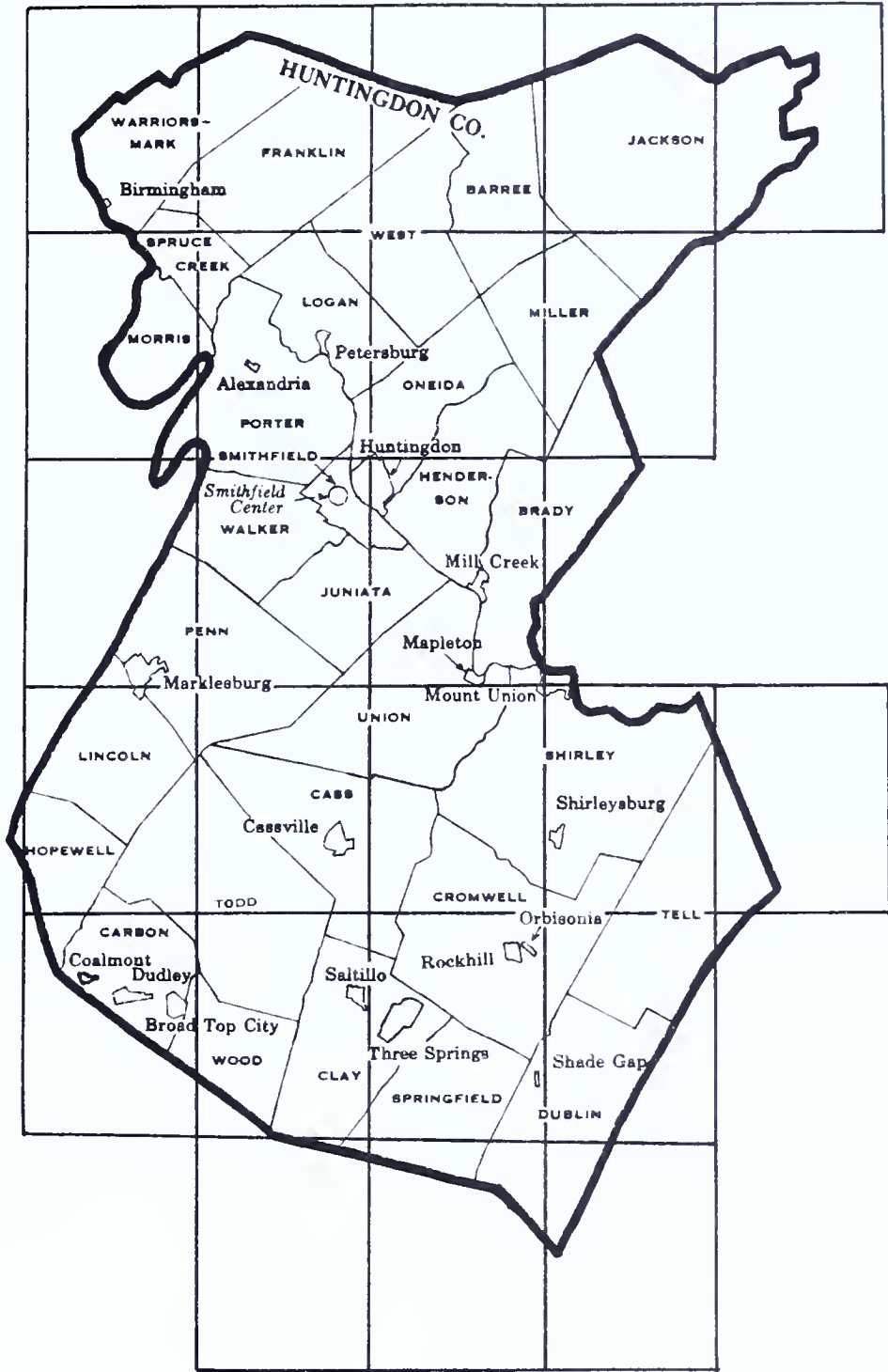


Figure 41. Indiana County (In). Last Number Assigned 55...Sites  
Recorded 55...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Armstrong	9	Green	
Banks		Montgomery	
Black Lick	7	North Mahoning	8
Brush Valley		Pine	
Buffington	3	Rayne	1
Burrell	2	South Mahoning	3
Canoe		Washington	1
Center		West Mahoning	9
Cherryhill		West Wheatfield	5
Conemaugh	1	White	2
East Mahoning	1	Young	1
East Wheatfield	1		
Grant		Unknown	1

## INDIANA COUNTY

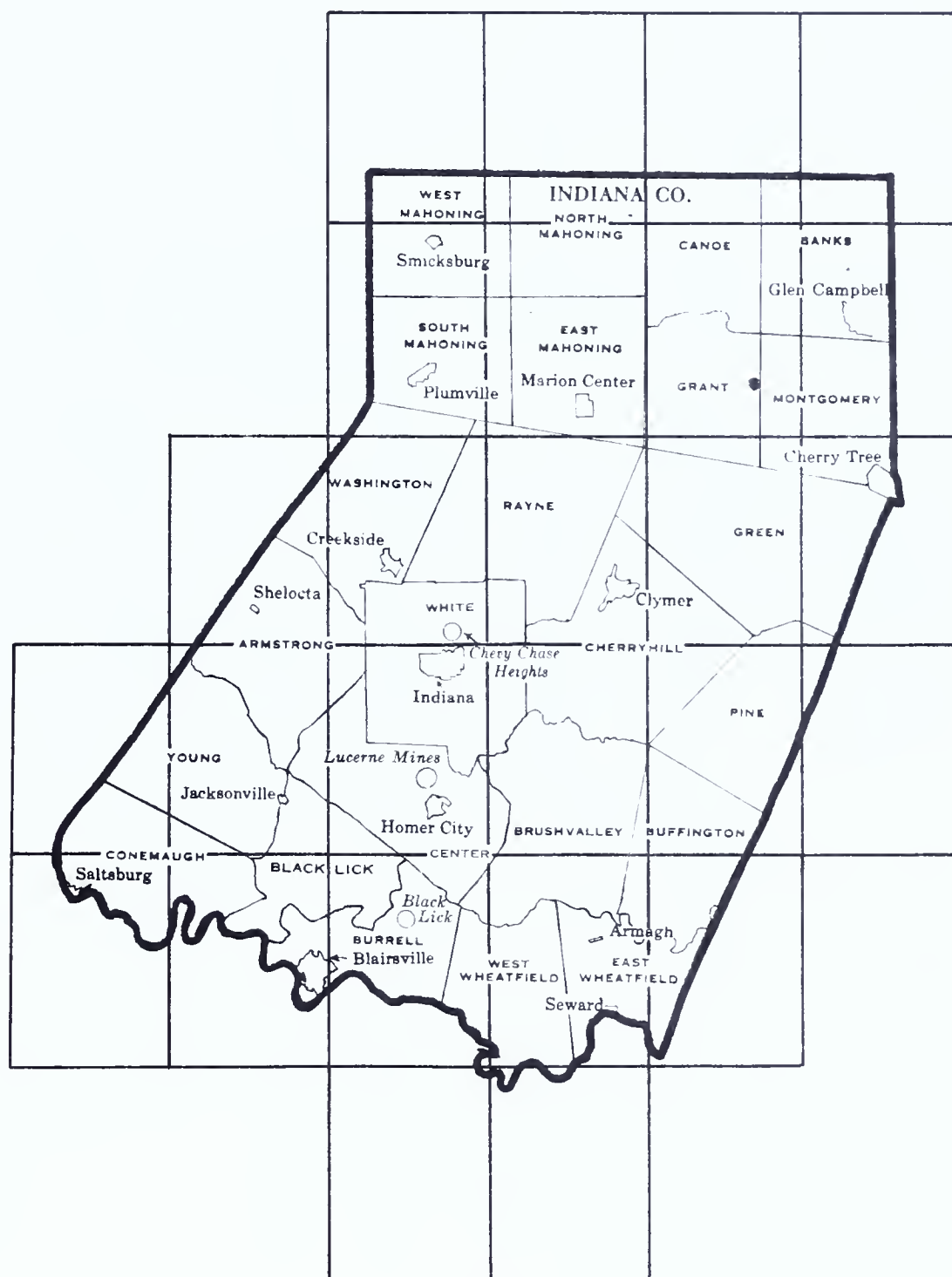


Figure 42. Jefferson County (Je). Last Number Assigned 50...Sites  
Recorded 50...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Barnett		Pine Creek	
Beaver	14	Polk	
Bell		Porter	
Clover	9	Ringgold	5
Eldred	1	Rose	6
Gaskill		Snyder	5
Heath	2	Union	
Henderson		Warsaw	
Knox	1	Washington	
McCalmont		Winslow	
Oliver		Young	1
Perry	6		

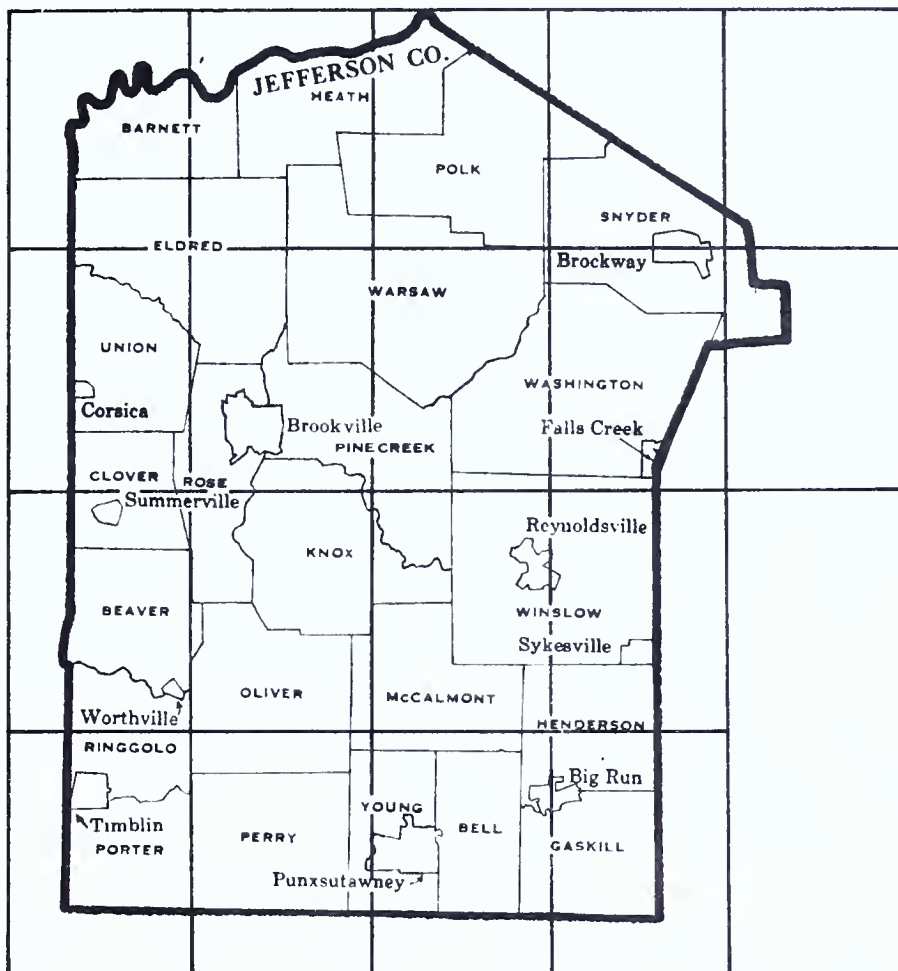
# JEFFERSON COUNTY

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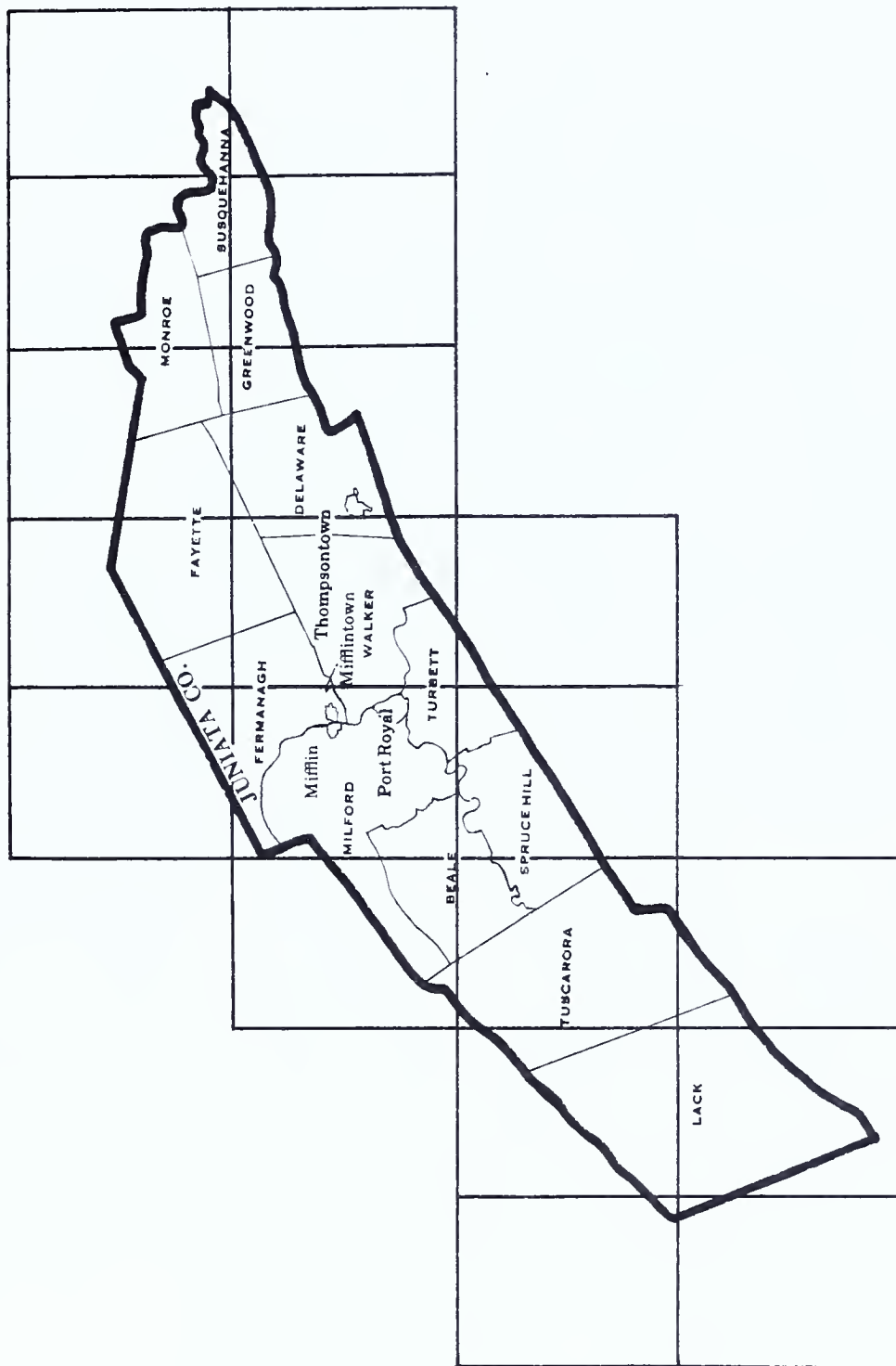
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Figure 43. Juniata County (Ju). Last Number Assigned 60..Sites  
 Recorded 60...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Beale	1	Monroe	
Delaware	17	Spruce Hill	6
Fayette		Susquehanna	2
Fermanagh	4	Turbett	2
Greenwood		Tuscarora	1
Lack	2	Walker	18
Milford	7		

# JUNIATA COUNTY



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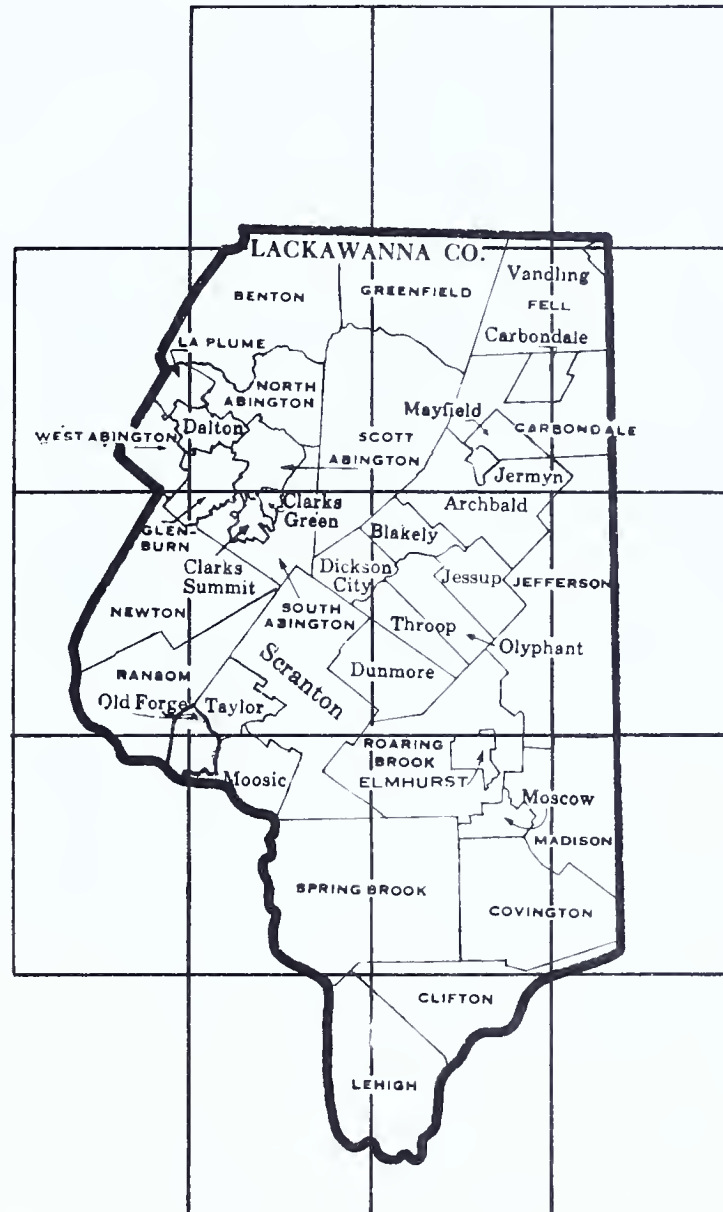
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Figure 44. Lackawanna County (Lw). Last Number Assigned 0...Sites  
Recorded 0...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Abington	Lehigh
Benton	Madison
Carbondale	Newton
Clifton	North Abington
Covington	Ransom
Elmhurst	Roaring Brook
Fell	Scott
Glenburn	South Abington
Greenfield	Spring Brook
Jefferson	West Abington
LaPlume	

# LACKAWANNA COUNTY



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Figure 45. Lancaster County (La). Last Number Assigned 255...Sites  
Recorded 184...Unassigned Numbers 96-99, 101, 102, 111, 115, 117,  
118, 120-126, 128-171, 193-199, 222-224.

Bart	2	Manheim	1
Brecknock	1	Manor	23
Caernarvon	10	Martic	20
Clay		Mount Joy	
Colerain		Paradise	
Conestoga	10	Penn	
Conoy	13	Pequea	7
Drumore	9	Providence	9
Earl	4	Rapho	
East Cocalico	1	Sadsbury	1
East Donegal	1	Salisbury	3
East Drumore		Strasburg	8
East Earl	3	Upper Leacock	1
East Hempfield	1	Warwick	
East Lampeter	1	Washington Boro (Boro)	6
Eden	1	West Cocalico	
Elizabeth	1	West Donegal	1
Ephrata	13	West Earl	6
Fulton	4	West Hempfield	
Lancaster	1	West Lampeter	16
Leacock			
Little Britain		Unknown	6

## LANCASTER COUNTY

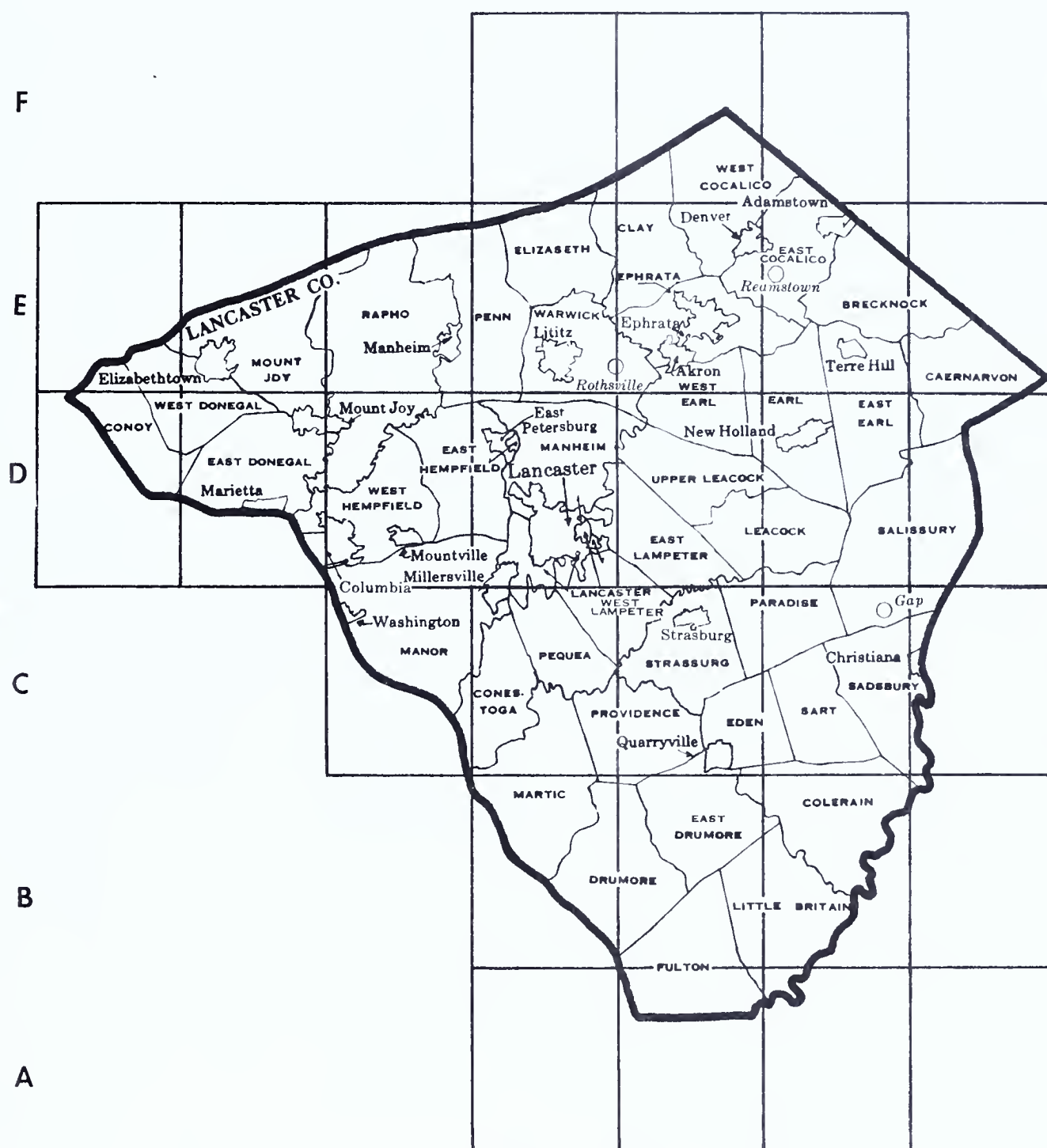


Figure 46. Lawrence County (Lr). Last Number Assigned 79...Sites  
Recorded 79...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Hickory	9	Shenango	
Little Beaver		Slippery Rock	1
Mahoning	14	Taylor	4
Neshannock	11	Union	3
North Beaver	4	Washington	2
Perry	2	Wayne	
Plain Grove		Wilmington	10
Pulaski	15		
Scott		Unknown	4

## LAWRENCE COUNTY

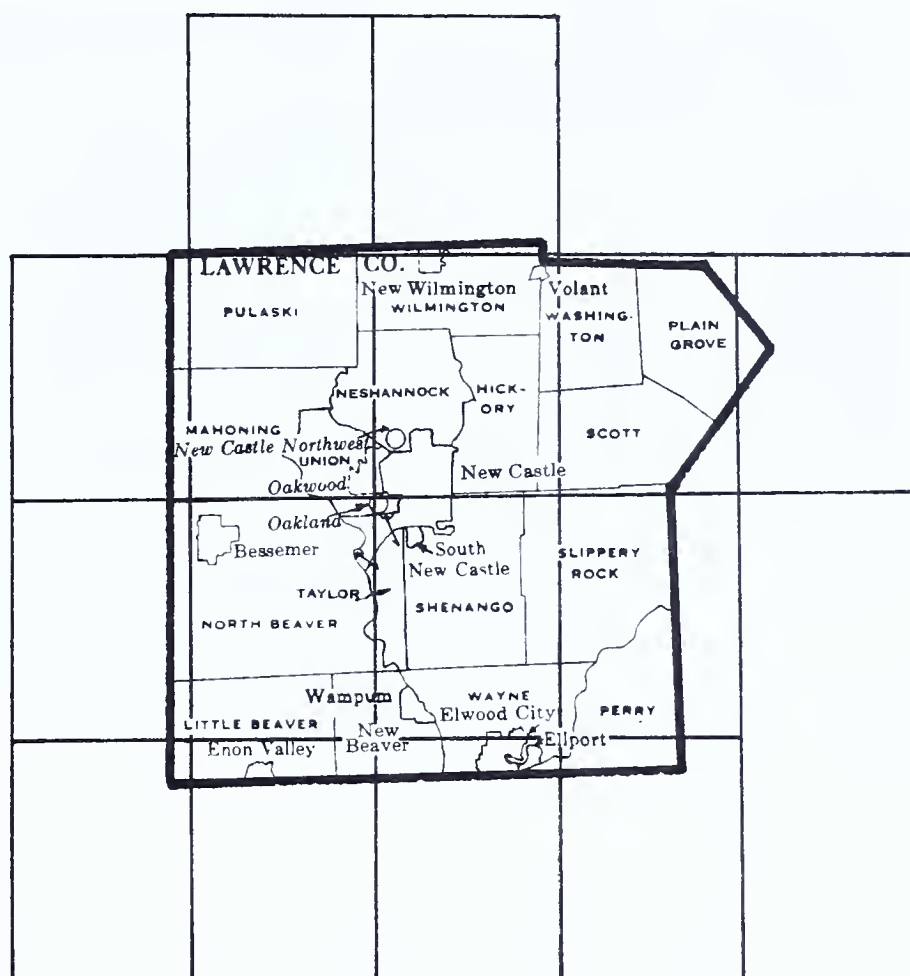
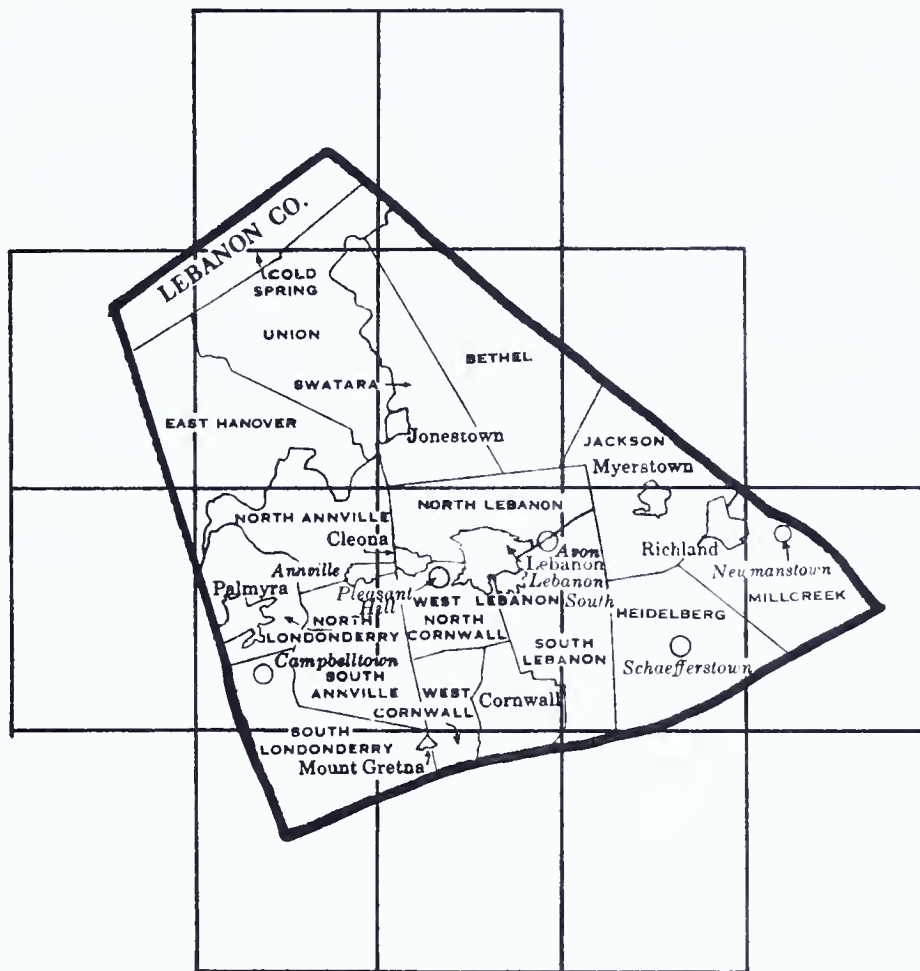


Figure 47. Lebanon County (Le). Last Number Assigned 344...Sites  
Recorded 344...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Annville		North Cornwall	3
Annville Boro	1	North Lebanon	16
Bethel	40	North Londonderry	14
Cold Spring		South Annville	16
Cornwall Boro	1	South Lebanon	2
East Hanover	83	South Londonderry	25
Heidelberg	4	Swatara	17
Jackson	42	Union	20
Millcreek	20	West Cornwall	9
North Annville	31	West Lebanon	

## LEBANON COUNTY



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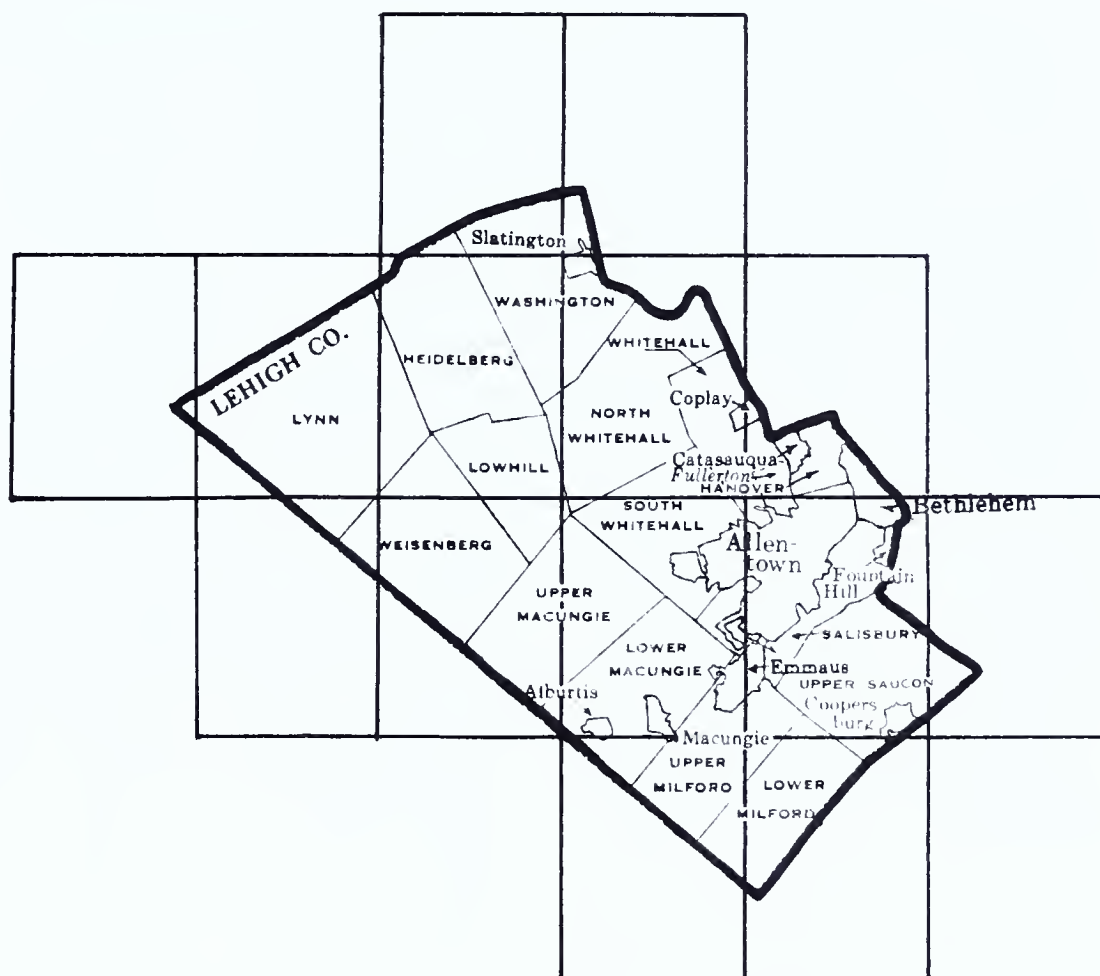
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Figure 48. Lehigh County (Lh). Last Number Assigned 15...Sites  
 Reocrded 8...Unassigned Numbers 4-10.

Hanover		South Whitehall	
Heidelberg		Upper Macungie	1
Lower Macungie		Upper Milford	2
Lower Milford	1	Upper Saucon	2
Lohill		Washington	
Lynn		Weisenburg	
North Whitehall		Whitehall	
Salisbury	2		

## LEHIGH COUNTY



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Figure 49. Luzerne County (Lu). Last Number Assigned 32...Sites  
Recorded 32...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Bear Creek	1	Jenkins	
Black Creek		Kingston	2
Buck		Kingston Boro	1
Butler		Lake	
Conyngham	8	Lehman	2
Dallas		Nescopeck	
Dennison		Newport	
Dorrance		Pittston	1
Exeter	5	Plains	4
Fairmount		Plymouth	1
Fairview		Rice	
Foster	1	Ross	
Franklin		Salem	3
Hanover	2	Slocum	
Hazle		Sugarloaf	
Hollenback		Union	
Hunlock		Wilkes-Barre	
Huntington	1	Wright	
Jackson			

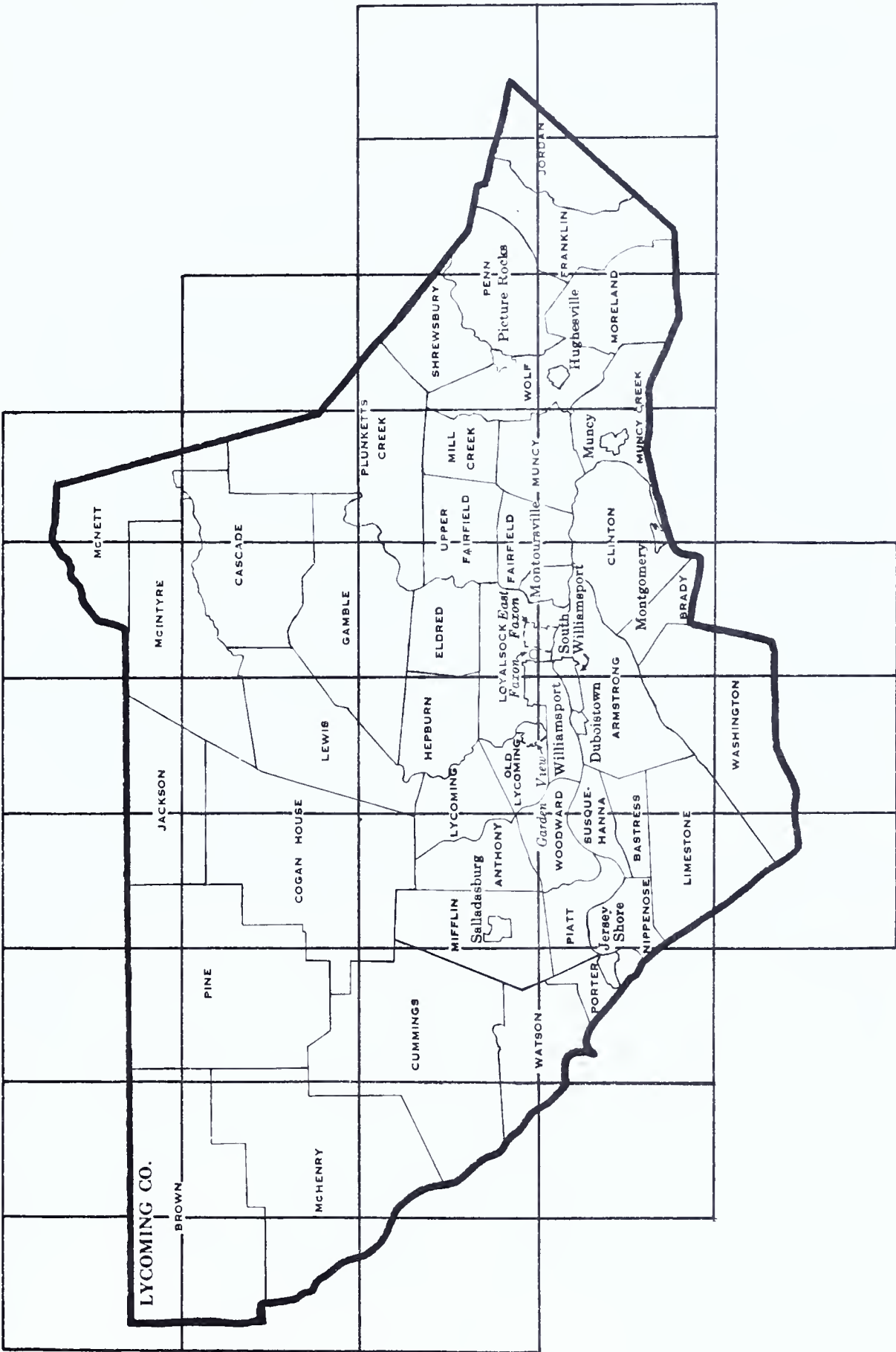
LUZERNE COUNTY



Figure 50. Lycoming County (Ly). Last Number Assigned 184....Sites  
Recorded 180....Unassigned Numbers 145, 154, 182, 183.

Anthony		McNett	
Armstrong	5	Mifflin	
Bastress		Mill Creek	
Brady		Montoursville Boro	6
Brown		Moreland	
Cascade		Muncy	14
Clinton	8	Muncy Creek	10
Cogan House		Nippenose	15
Cummings	1	Old Lycoming	2
Duboistown Boro	1	Penn	
Eldred	2	Piatt	10
Fairfield	7	Pine	
Franklin		Plunketts Creek	1
Gamble	1	Porter	10
Hepburn	5	Shrewsbury	
Jackson		South Williamsport Boro	3
Jordan		Susquehanna	7
Lewis	15	Upper Fairfield	5
Limestone	1	Washington	
Loyalsock	11	Watson	7
Lycoming	14	Williamsport (City)	7
McHenry		Wolf	
McIntyre	4	Woodward	8

LYCOMING COUNTY



25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34

P O N M L

Figure 51. McKean County (Mc). Last Number Assigned 6...Sites  
Recorded 6...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Annin		Keating
Bradford		Lafayette
Ceres		Liberty
Corydon	4	Norwich
Eldred		Otto
Foster		Sergeant
Hamilton	2	Westmore
Hamlin		

## MCKEAN COUNTY

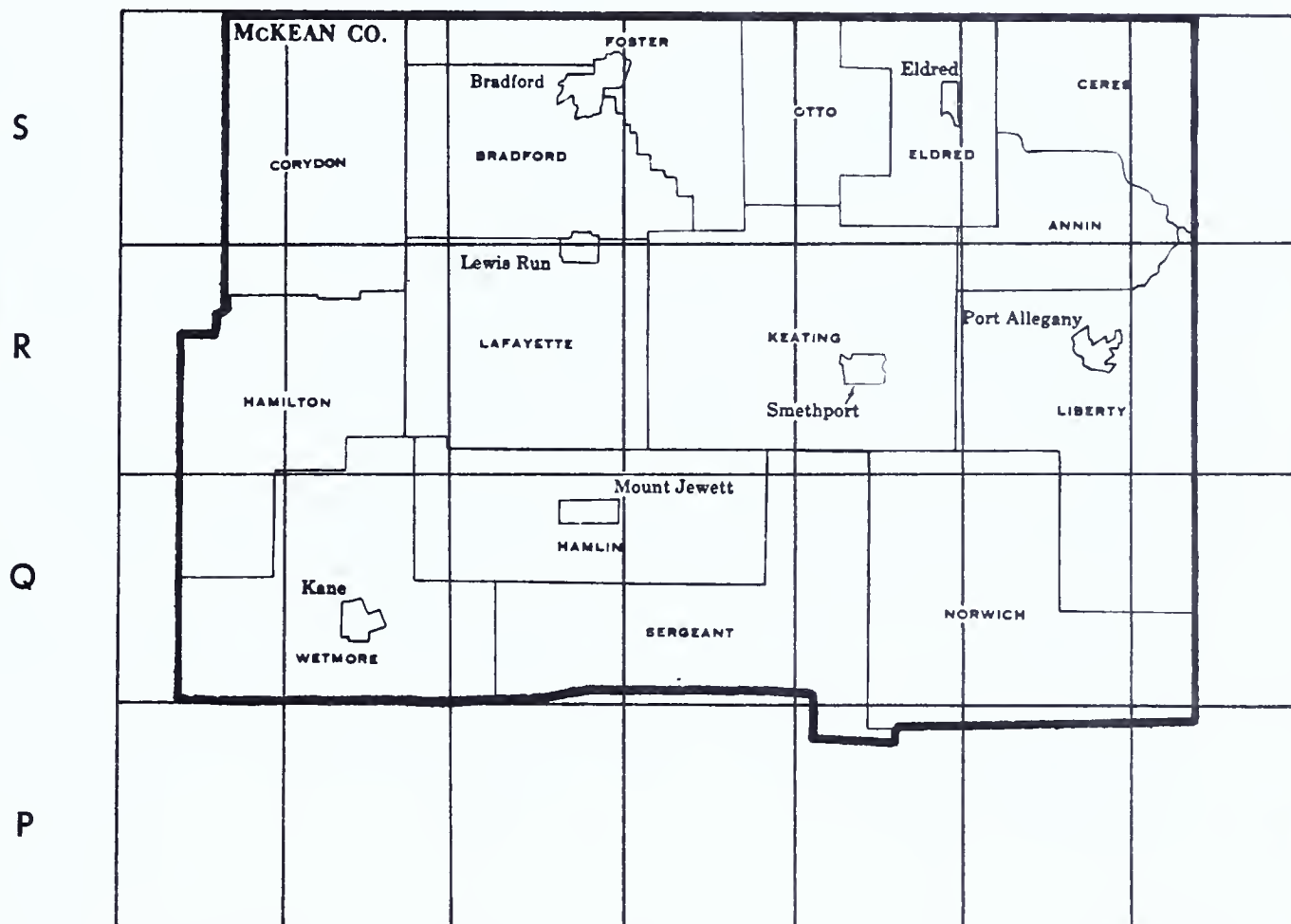
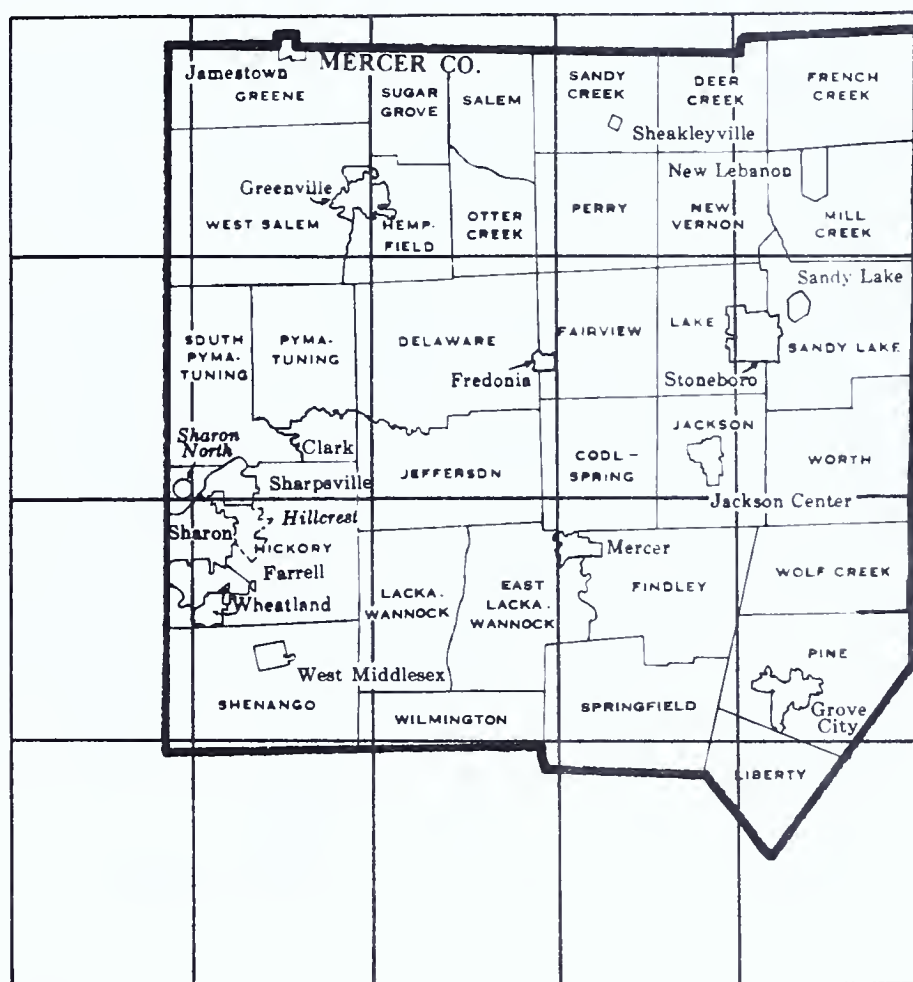


Figure 52. Mercer County (Me). Last Number Assigned 61...Sites  
Recorded 60...Unassigned Numbers 43.

Coolspring		Otter Creek	
Deer Creek		Perry	
Delaware	7	Pine	
East Lackawannock	2	Pymatuning	7
Fairview		Salem	
Findley		Sandy Creek	
Frenchcreek	2	Sandy Lake	4
Greene	2	Shenango	9
Hempfield		South Pymatuning	1
Hickory	1	Springfield	
Jackson		Sugar Grove	
Jefferson	5	West Salem	
Lackawannock		Wilmington	6
Lake		Wolf Creek	
Liberty	4	Worth	
Millcreek			
New Vernon		Unknown	10

# MERCER COUNTY

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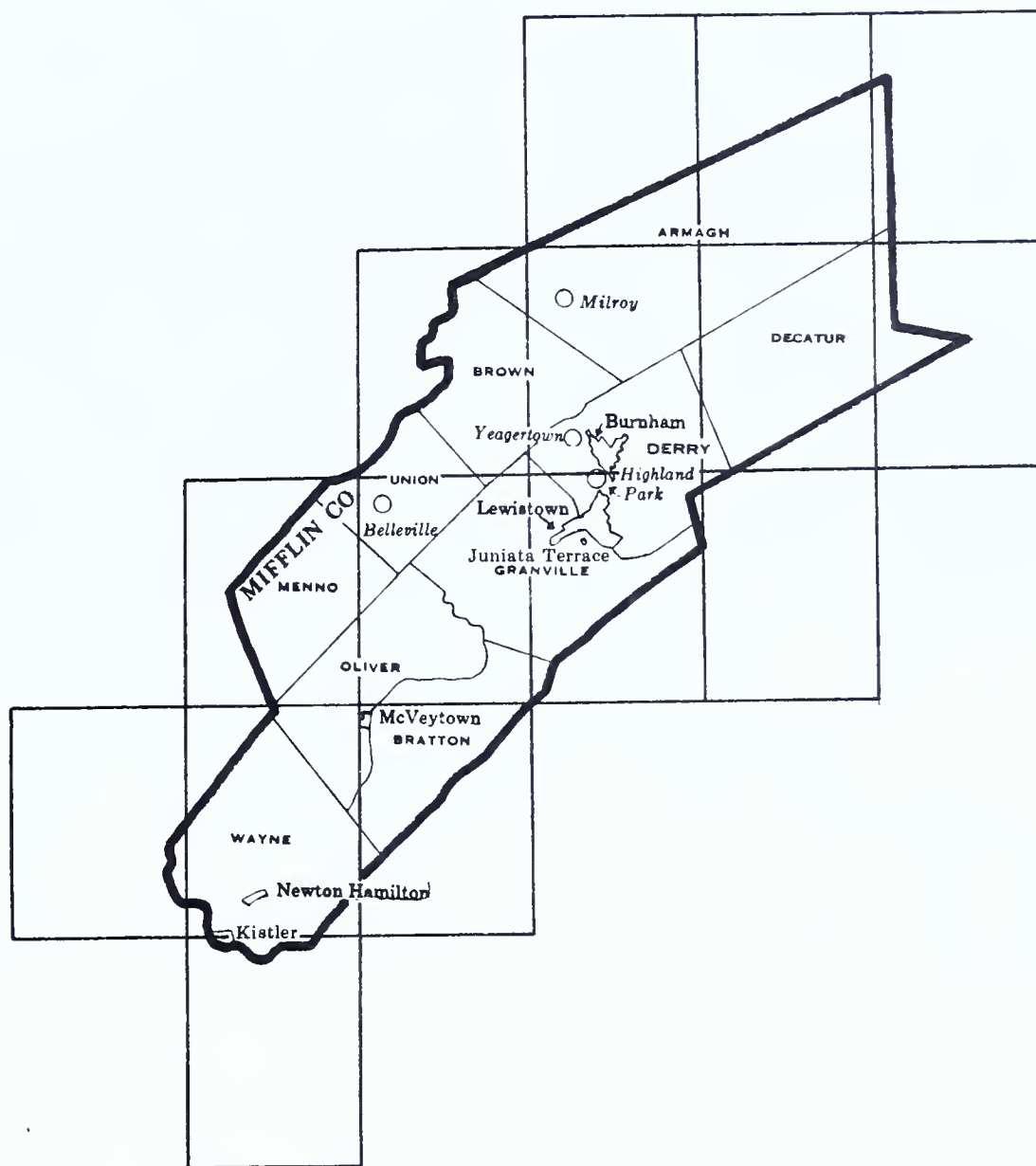
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Figure 53. Mifflin County (Mi). Last Number Assigned 17...Sites  
Recorded 17...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Armagh		Granville	
Bratton	3	Menno	5
Brown		Oliver	3
Decatur		Union	4
Derry		Wayne	2

# MIFFLIN COUNTY



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Figure 54. Monroe County (Mr). Last Number Assigned 44...Sites  
 Recorded 30...Unassigned Numbers 26, 28-39, 41.

Barrett		Polk	
Chestnuthill		Price	
Coolbaugh		Ross	
Eldred		Smithfield	17
Hamilton		Stroud	
Jackson		Tobyhanna	
Middle Smithfield	9	Tunkhannock	
Paradise			
Pocono		Unknown	4

## MONROE COUNTY

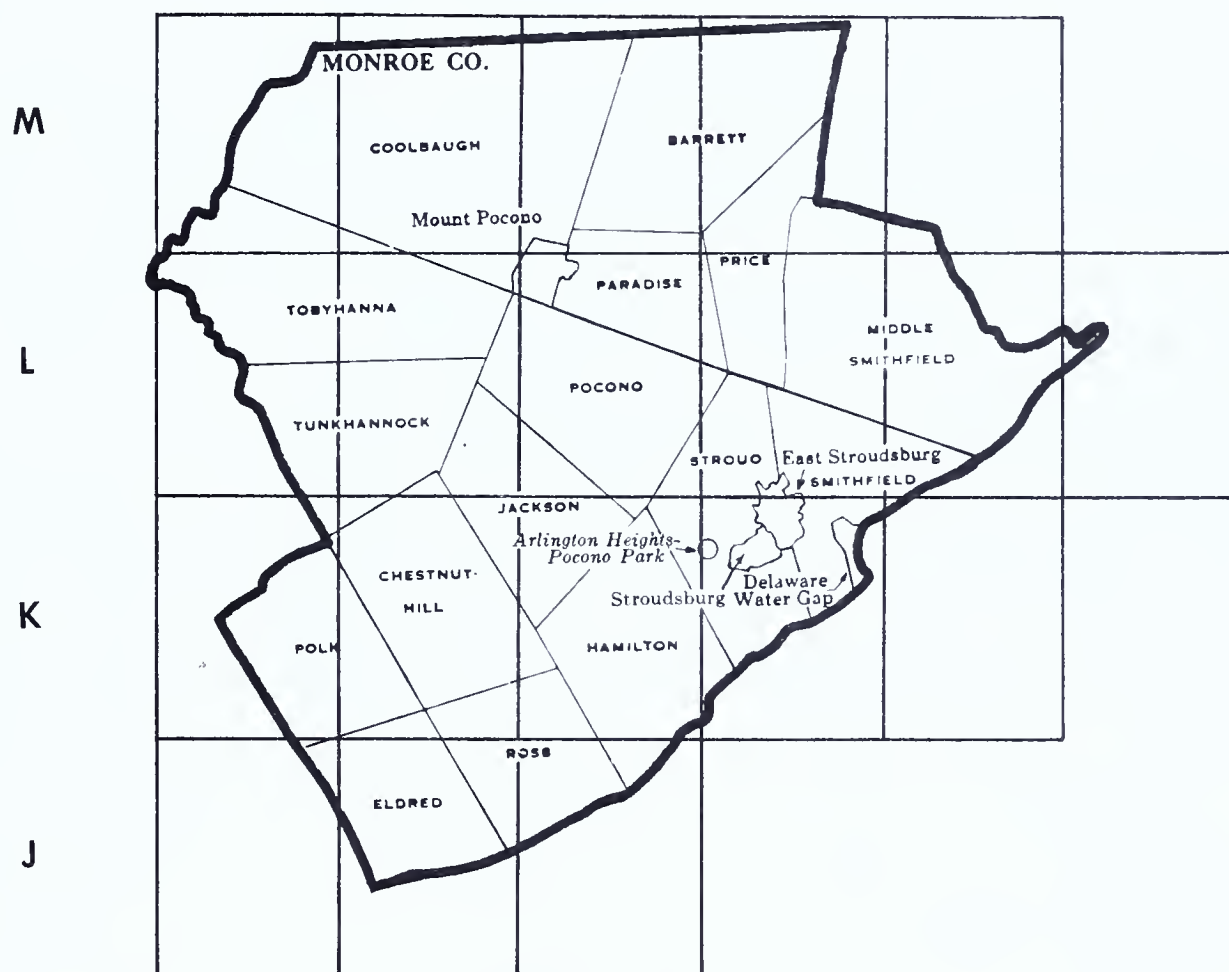
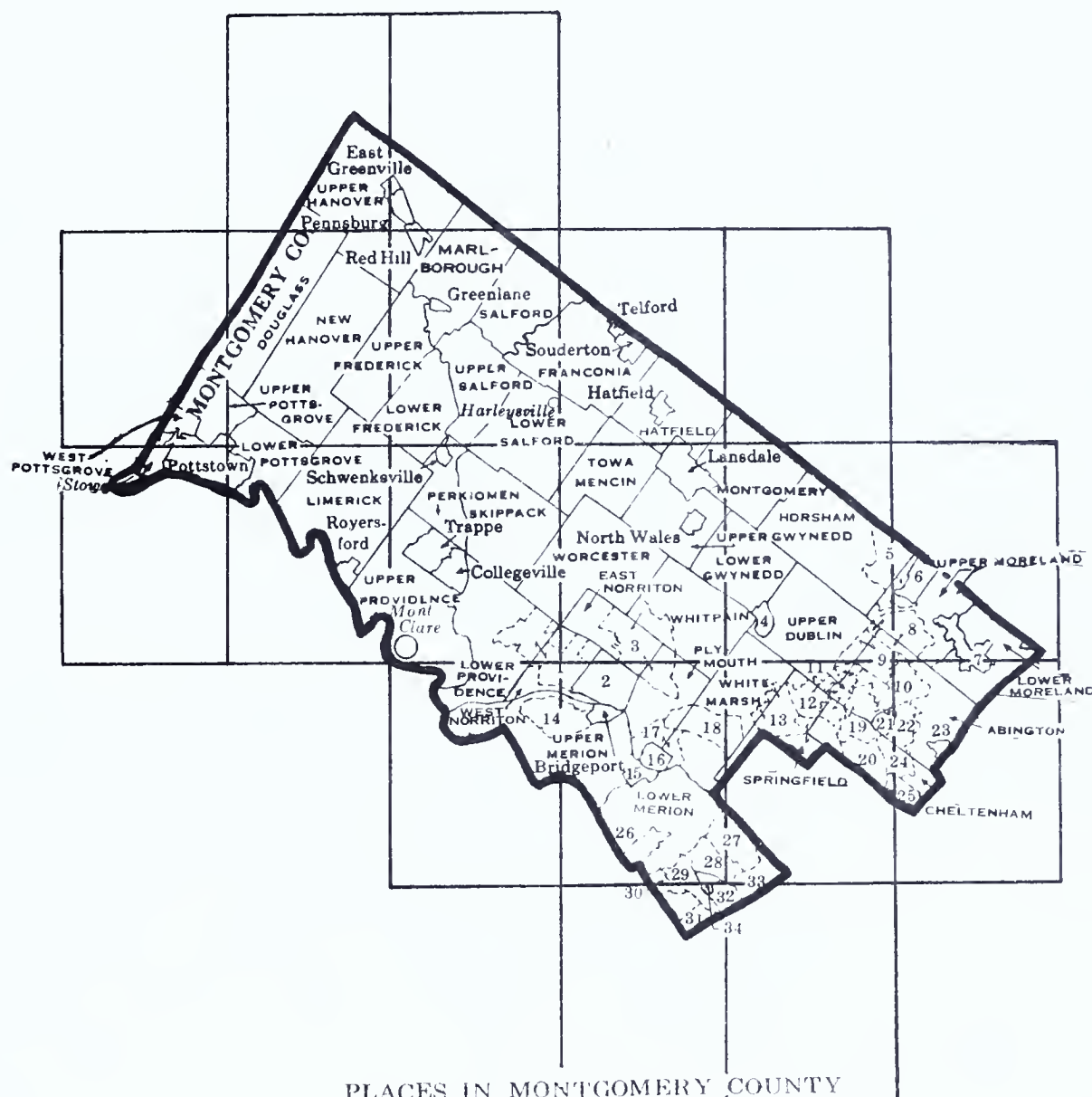


Figure 55. Montgomery County (Mg). Last Number Assigned 69...Sites  
Recorded 69...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Abington		Salford	1
Cheltenham		Skippack	
Douglass	1	Springfield	
East Norriton		Towamencin	
Franconia		Upper Dublin	
Hatfield		Upper Frederick	2
Horsham		Upper Gwynedd	
Limerick	7	Upper Hanover	15
Lower Frederick		Upper Merion	7
Lower Gwynedd		Upper Moreland	
Lower Merion		Upper Pottsgrove	
Lower Moreland		Upper Providence	9
Lower Pottsgrove	2	Upper Salford	
Lower Providence	6	West Norriton	2
Lower Salford		West Pottsgrove	
Marlborough	5	Whitemarsh	
Montgomery		Whitpain	
New Hanover	9	Worcester	1
Norristown (City)	1		
Perkiomen		Unknown	1
Plymouth			

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY



- |                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Jefferson-Trooper           | 18 Lafayette Hills-Plymouth Meeting |
| 2 Norristown                  | 19 Glenside                         |
| 3 Penn Square-Plymouth Valley | 20 Cedarbrook-Melrose Park          |
| 4 Ambler                      | 21 Jenkintown                       |
| 5 Hatboro West                | 22 Rydal                            |
| 6 Hatboro                     | 23 Rockledge                        |
| 7 Bryn Athyn                  | 24 Ogontz                           |
| 8 Willow Grove                | 25 Oak Lane                         |
| 9 Roslyn                      | 26 Byrn Mawr                        |
| 10 Abington                   | 27 Pencoyd                          |
| 11 North Hills-Ardsley        | 28 General Wayne                    |
| 12 Oreland                    | 29 North Ardmore                    |
| 13 Flourtown                  | 30 Ardmore                          |
| 14 Brandywine Village         | 31 Penn Wynne                       |
| 15 West Conshohocken          | 32 Merion                           |
| 16 Conshohocken               | 33 Bala Cynwyd                      |
| 17 Cedar Heights              | 34 Narberth                         |

Figure 56. Montour County (Mo). Last Number Assigned 38...Sites  
Recorded 38...Unassigned Numbers 0.

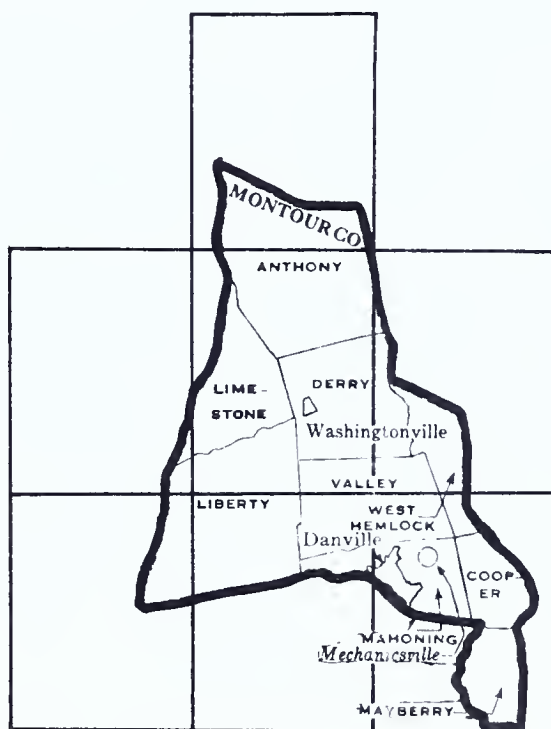
Anthony	6	Mahoning
Cooper		Mayberry
Derry	22	Valley
Liberty	10	West Hemlock
Limestone		

# MONTOUR COUNTY

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Figure 57. Northampton County (Nm). Last Number Assigned 34...Sites  
Recorded 34...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Allen		Lower Saucon	
Bangor Boro	1	Moore	
Bethlehem	1	Palmer	
Bushkill	5	Plainfield	2
East Allen		Stockertown Boro	1
Forks		Upper Mt. Bethel	12
Hanover		Upper Nazareth	7
Lehigh		Washington	
Lower Mt. Bethel	4	Easton Boro	1
Lower Nazareth		Williams	

# NORTHAMPTON COUNTY



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Figure 58. Northumberland County (Nb). Last Number Assigned 69...Sites  
Recorded 69...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Delaware	12	Ralpho	
East Cameron		Rockefeller	
East Chillisquaque	7	Rush	
Jackson	4	Shamokin	
Jordan		Turbot	4
Lewis		Upper Augusta	4
Little Mahanoy		Upper Mahanoy	
Lower Augusta	5	Washington	
Lower Mahanoy	3	West Cameron	
Mr. Carmel		West Chillisquaque	15
Milton Boro	1	Zerbe	
Point	14		

## NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

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Figure 59. Perry County (Pe). Last Number Assigned 30...Sites  
Recorded 30...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Buffalo	2	Rye	
Carroll	2	Saville	
Centre		South West Madison	
Greenwood	5	Spring	7
Howe	1	Toboyne	
Jackson		Tuscarora	
Juniata		Tyrone	5
Liverpool	3	Watts	
Miller	2	Wheatfield	2
North East Madison			
Oliver		Unknown	1
Penn			

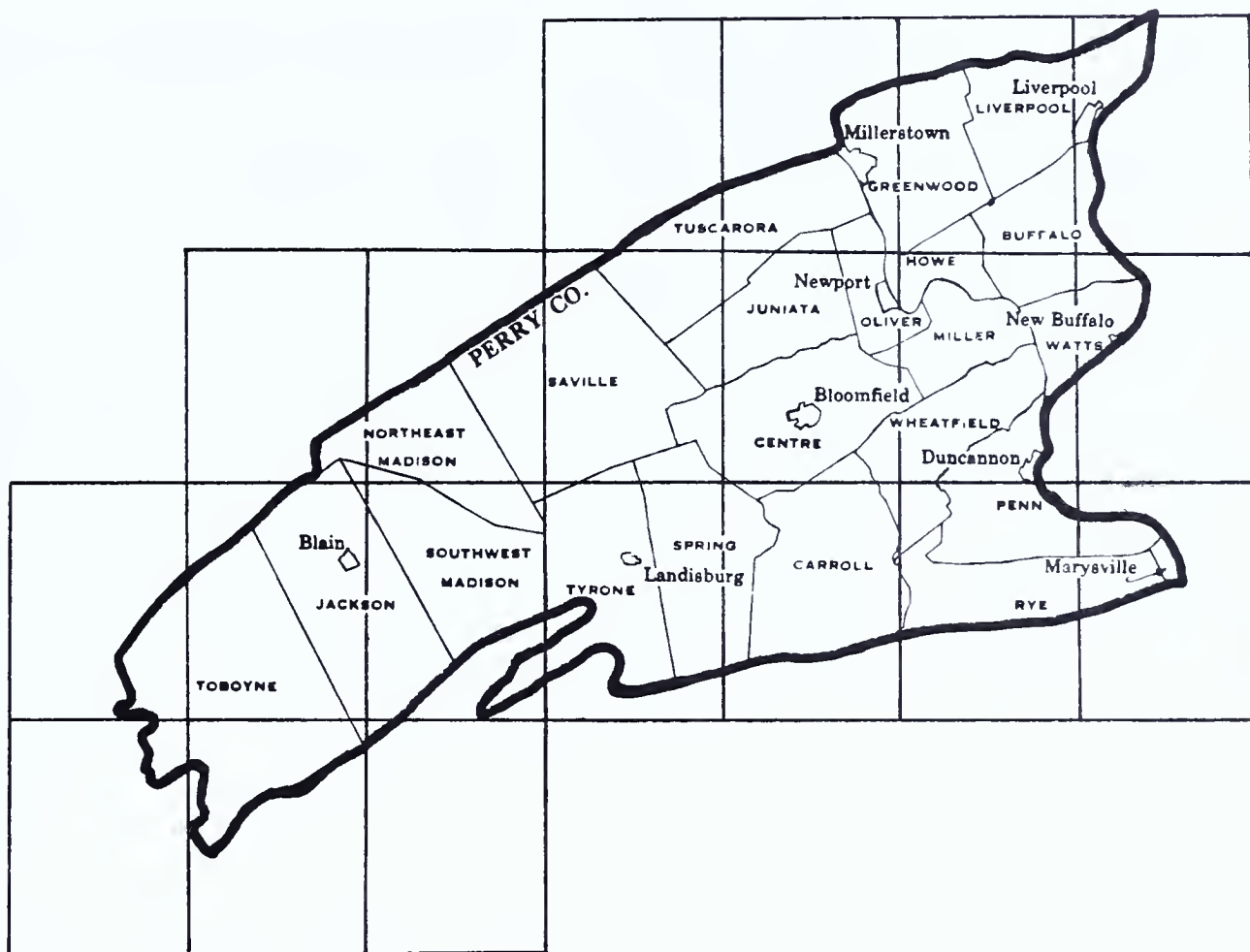
# PERRY COUNTY

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Figure 60. Philadelphia County (Ph). Last Number Assigned 8...Sites  
Recorded 8...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Philadelphia (City) 8

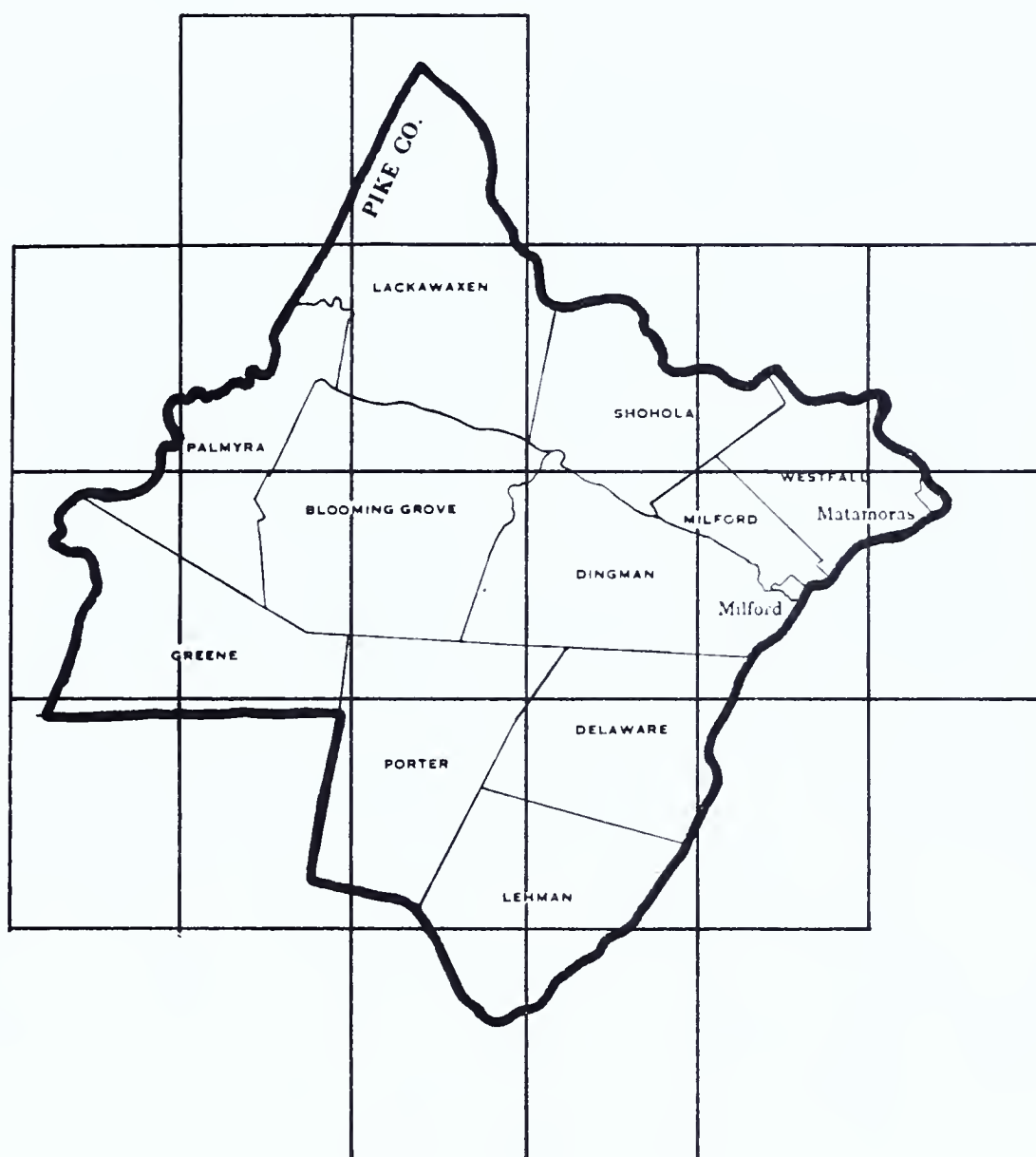
## PHILADELPHIA COUNTY



Figure 61. Pike County (Pi). Last Number Assigned 45...Sites  
 Recorded 41...Unassigned Numbers 1, 2, 17, 18.

Blooming Grove		Milford	1
Delaware	4	Palmyra	
Dingman	7	Porter	
Greene		Shohola	
Lackawaxen		Westfall	3
Lehman	26		

## PIKE COUNTY

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Figure 62. Potter County (Po). Last Number Assigned 2...Sites  
Recorded 2...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Abbott	Pike	
Allegany	Pleasant Valley	
Bingham	Portage	
Clara	Roulette	
East Fork	Sharon	
Eulalia	Stewardson	
Genesee	Summit	
Harrison	Sweden	
Hebron	Sylvania	
Hector	Ulysses	
Homer	West Branch	
Keating	Wharton	2
Oswayo		

## POTTER COUNTY

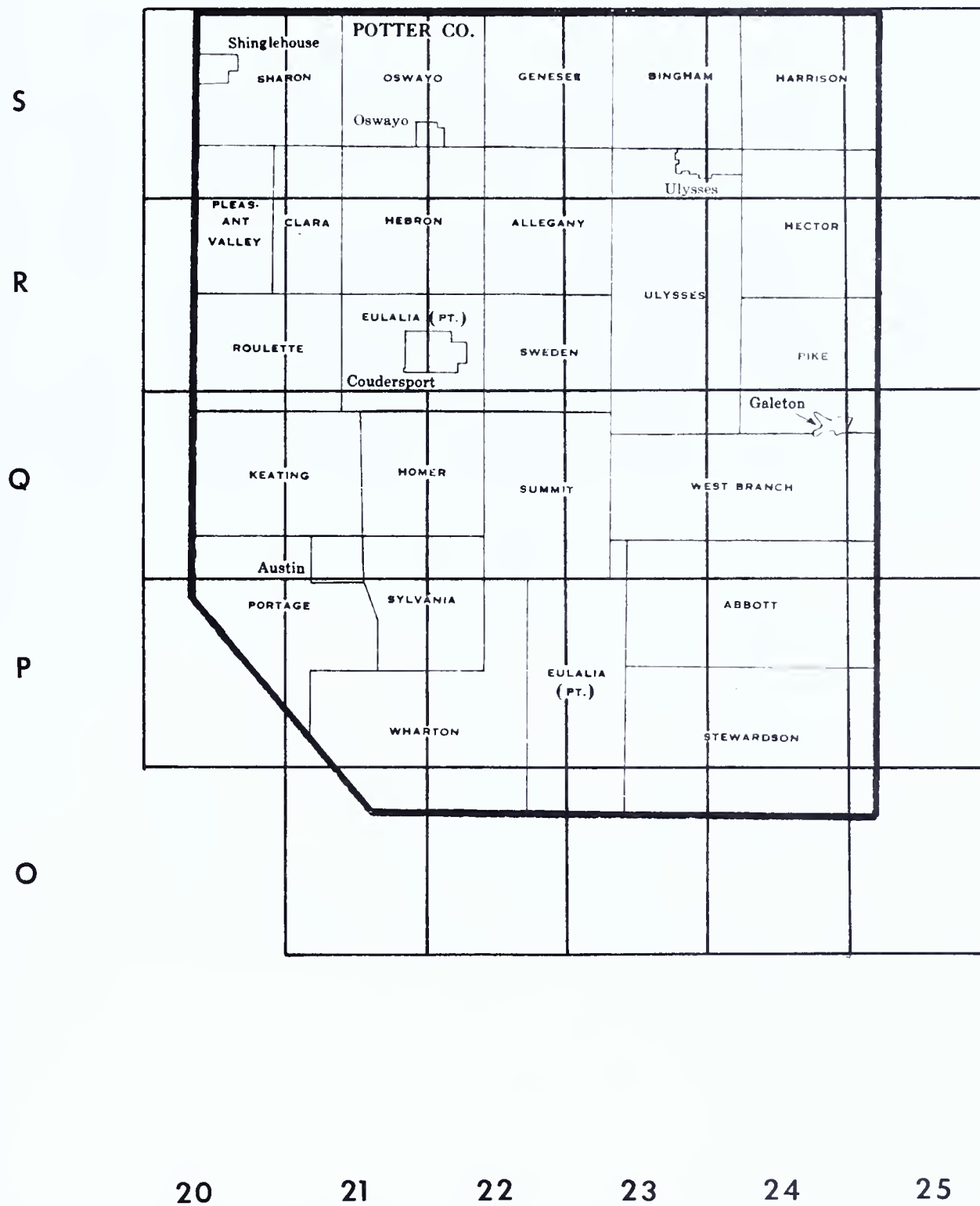
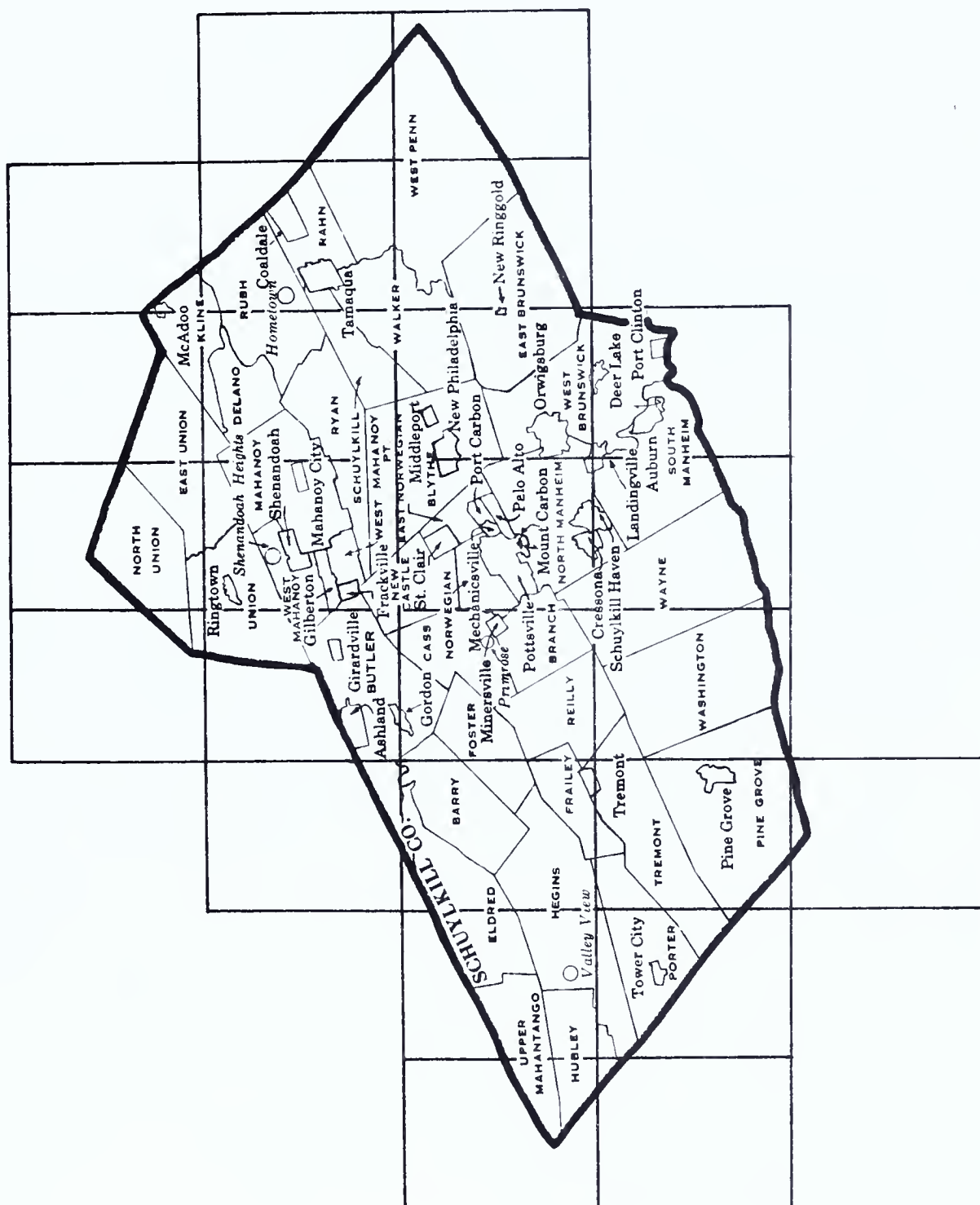


Figure 63. Schuylkill County (Sc). Last Number Assigned 7...Sites  
Recorded 7...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Barry		Norwegian	1
Blythe		Pine Grove	
Branch	3	Porter	
Butler		Rahn	
Cass	1	Reilly	
Delano		Rush	
East Brunswick		Ryan	
East Norwegian		Schuylkill	
East Union		South Manheim	
Eldred		Tremont	
Foster		Union	
Frailey		Upper Mahantango	
Hegins		Walker	
Hubley		Washington	
Kline		Wayne	
Mahanoy		West Brunswick	
New Castle	1	West Mahanoy	
North Manheim	1	West Penn	
North Union			

**SCHUYLKILL COUNTY**

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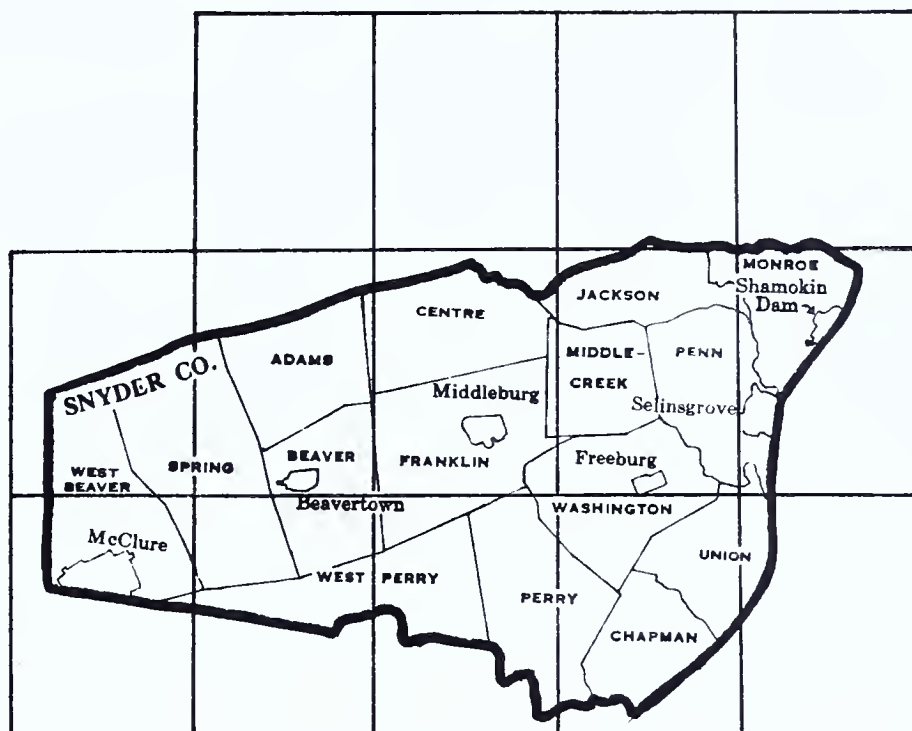
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Figure 64. Snyder County (Sn). Last Number Assigned 38...Sites  
Recorded 38...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Adams		Penn	11
Beaver		Perry	
Center		Sellinsgrove Boro	4
Chapman	7	Spring	1
Franklin		Union	4
Jackson	6	Washington	
Middlecreek		West Beaver	
Monroe	4	West Perry	1

# SNYDER COUNTY



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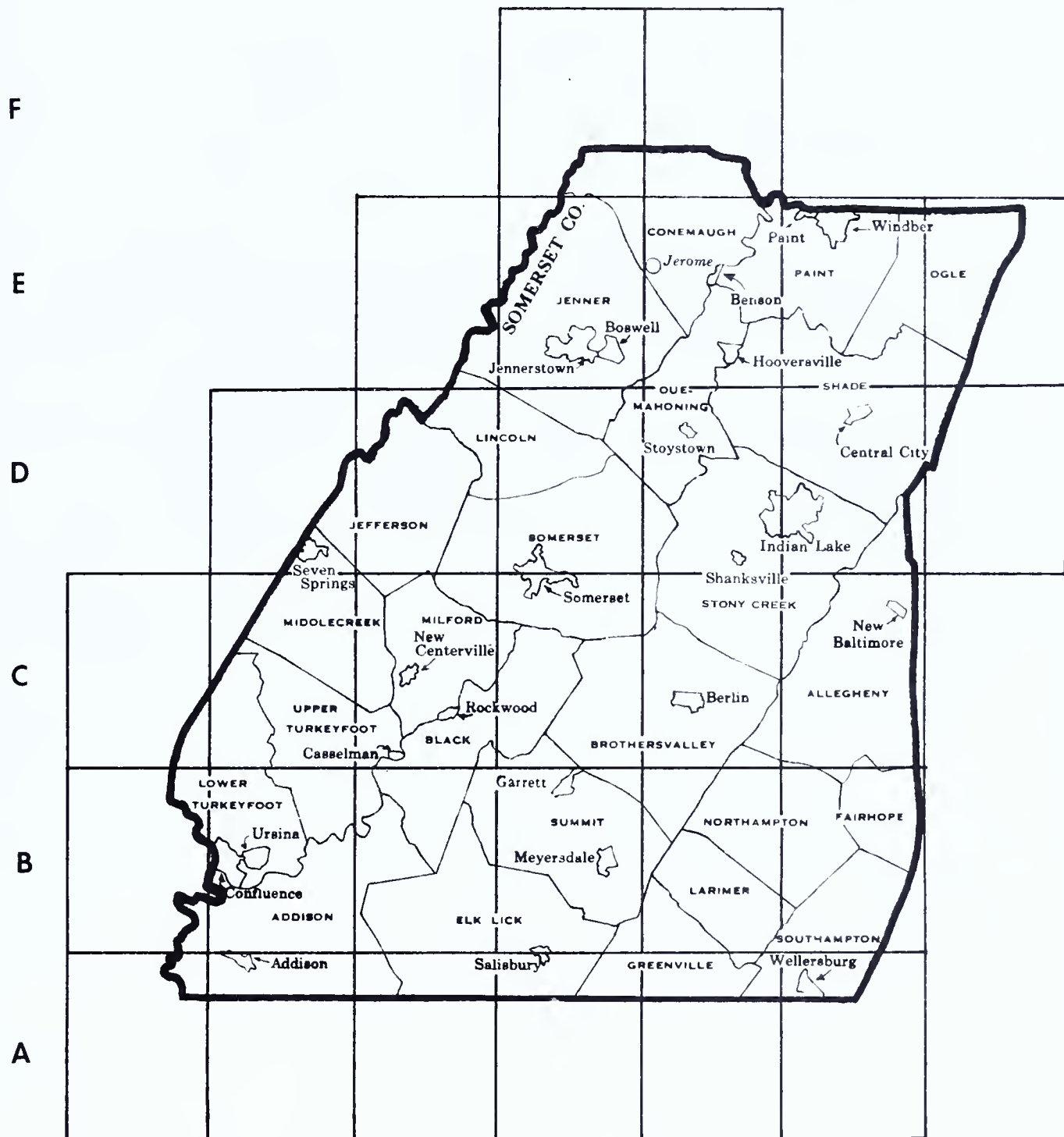
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Figure 65. Somerset County (So). Last Number Assigned 105...Sites  
Recorded 105...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Addison	13	Milford	1
Allegheny	3	Northampton	
Black		Ogle	1
Brothers Valley		Paint	11
Conemaugh	8	Quemahoning	12
Elk Lick	3	Shade	4
Fairhope		Somerset	4
Greenville		Southampton	2
Jefferson	2	Stonycreek	1
Jenner	3	Summit	22
Larimer		Upper Turkeyfoot	
Lincoln			
Lower Turkeyfoot	13	Unknown	2
Middlecreek			

## SOMERSET COUNTY



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Figure 66. Sullivan County (Su). Last Number Assigned 0...Sites  
Recorded 0...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Cherry  
Colley  
Davidson  
Elkland  
Forks

Fox  
Hillsgrove  
Laporte  
Shrewsbury

## SULLIVAN COUNTY

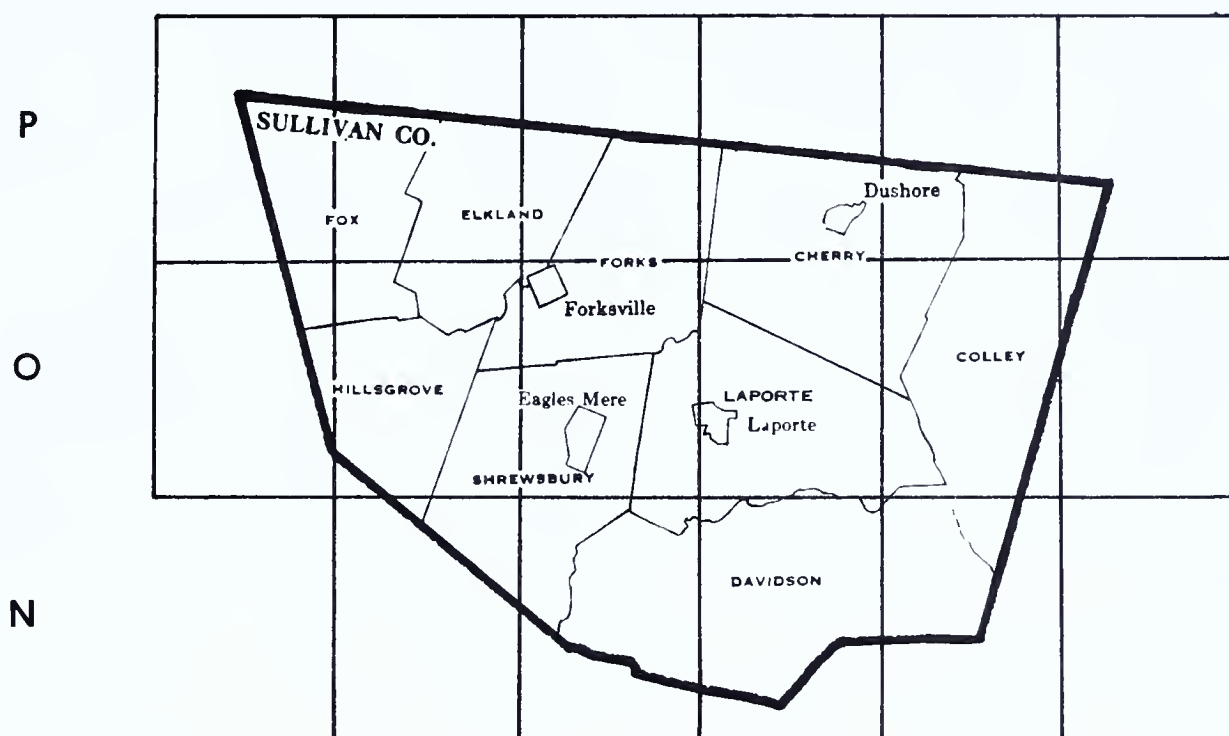


Figure 67. Susquehanna County (Sq). Last Number Assigned 0...Sites  
Recorded 0...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Apolacon	Herrick
Ararat	Jackson
Auburn	Jessup
Bridgewater	Lathrop
Brooklyn	Lenox
Choconut	Liberty
Clifford	Middletown
Dimock	New Milford
Forest Lake	Oakland
Franklin	Rush
Gibson	Silver Lake
Great Bend	Springville
Harford	Thompson
Harmony	

## SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

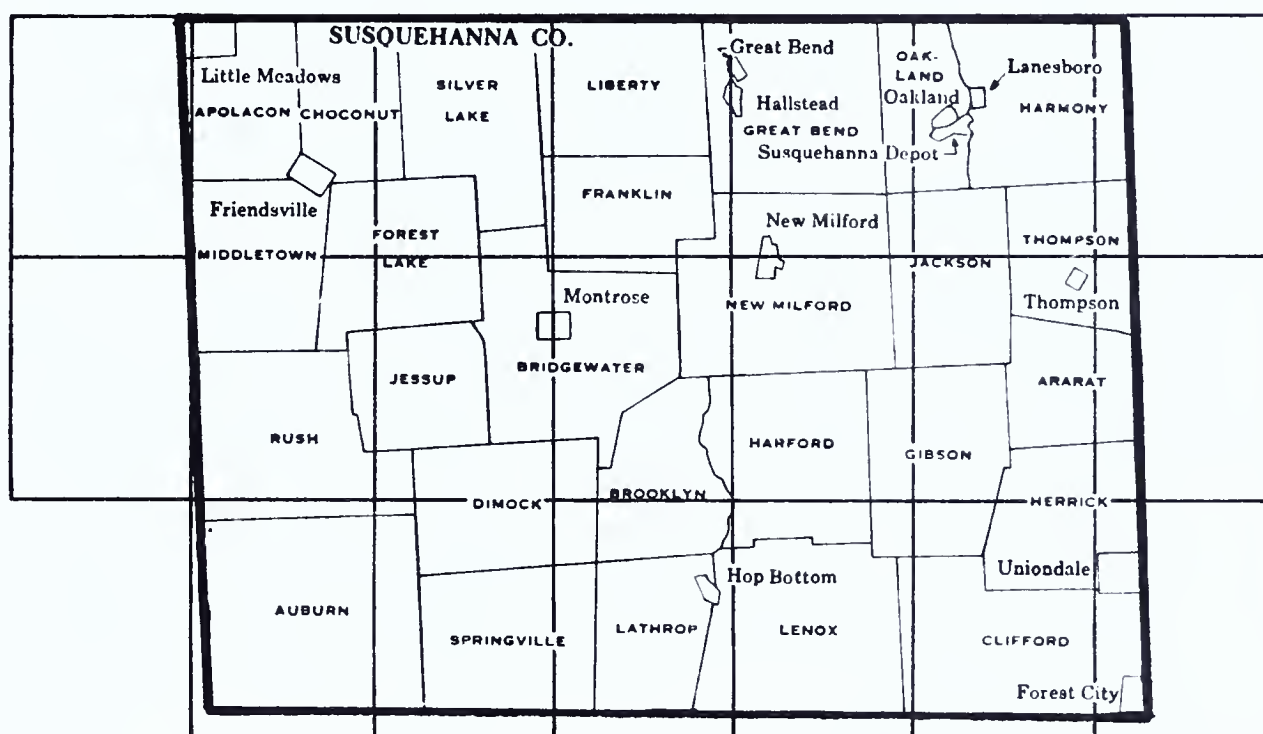


Figure 68. Tioga County (Ti). Last Number Assigned 30...Sites  
Recorded 25...Unassigned Numbers 24, 26-29.

Bloss		Liberty	
Brookfield		Middlebury	
Charleston		Morris	
Chatham		Nelson	1
Clymer		Osceola	2
Covington		Putnam	
Deerfield	6	Richmond	1
Delmar	1	Rutland	
Duncan		Shippen	
Elk		Sullivan	
Elkland		Tioga	2
Elkland Boro	2	Union	
Farmington		Ward	
Gaines		Wellsboro Boro	1
Hamilton		Westfield	1
Jackson			
Knoxville Boro	1	Unknown	7
Lawrence			

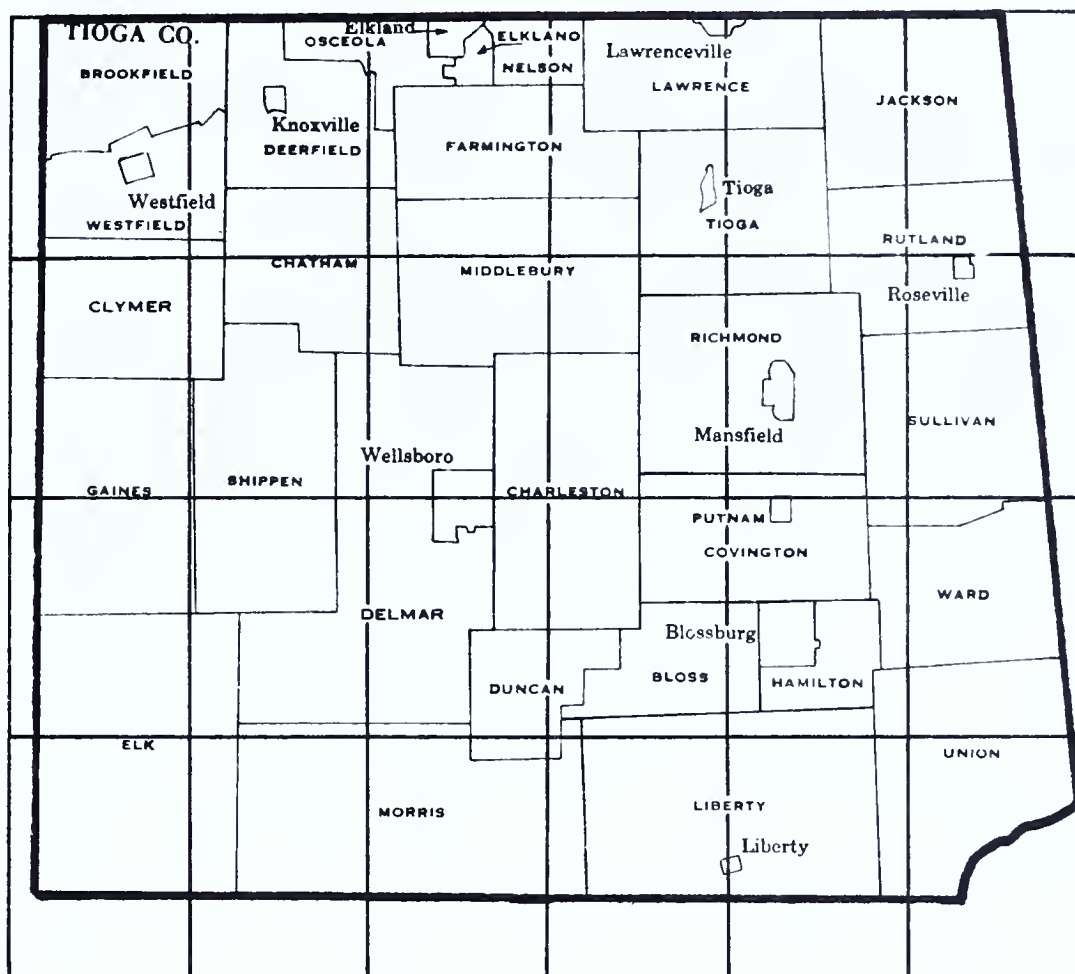
# TIOGA COUNTY

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Figure 69. Union County (Un). Last Number Assigned 24...Sites  
Recorded 24...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Buffalo	1	Lewis	1
East Buffalo	2	Limestone	
Gregg	4	Union	2
Hartley		West Buffalo	
Kelly	5	White Deer	9

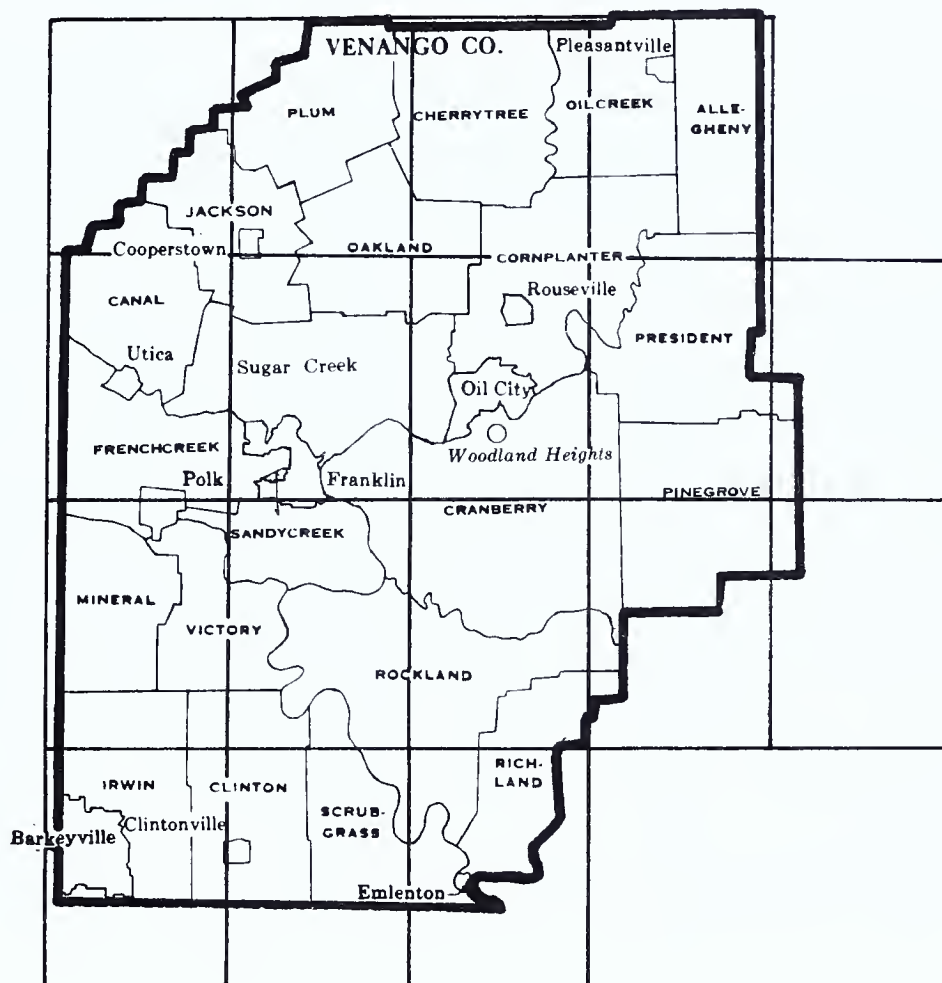


Figure 70. Venango County (Ve). Last Number Assigned 226...Sites  
 Recorded 209 (w/1 subscript)...Unassigned Numbers 13, 15-19, 23,  
 25, 49, 212-220.

Allegheny	1	Oil Creek	3
Canal	2	Pine Grove	
Cherry Tree	3	Plum	20
Clinton	2	President	
Cornplanter	12	Richland	2
Cranberry	26	Rockland	34
Frenchcreek	5	Sandycreek	20
Irwin	1	Scrubgrass	24
Jackson	19	Sugarcreek	7
Mineral	10	Victory	9
Oakland	9		

# VENANGO COUNTY

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Figure 71. Warren County (Wa). Last Number Assigned 148...Sites  
Recorded 148...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Brokenstraw	16	Mead	2
Cherry Grove	2	Pine Grove	3
Columbus	8	Pittsfield	13
Conewango	3	Pleasant	13
Corydon	22	Sheffield	1
Deerfield	9	Southwest	
Eldred		Spring Creek	
Elk	11	Sugar Grove	3
Farmington	1	Sugar Grove Boro	2
Freehold	2	Triumph	4
Glade	16	Watson	3
Kinzua	7		
Limestone	3	Unknown	4

## WARREN COUNTY

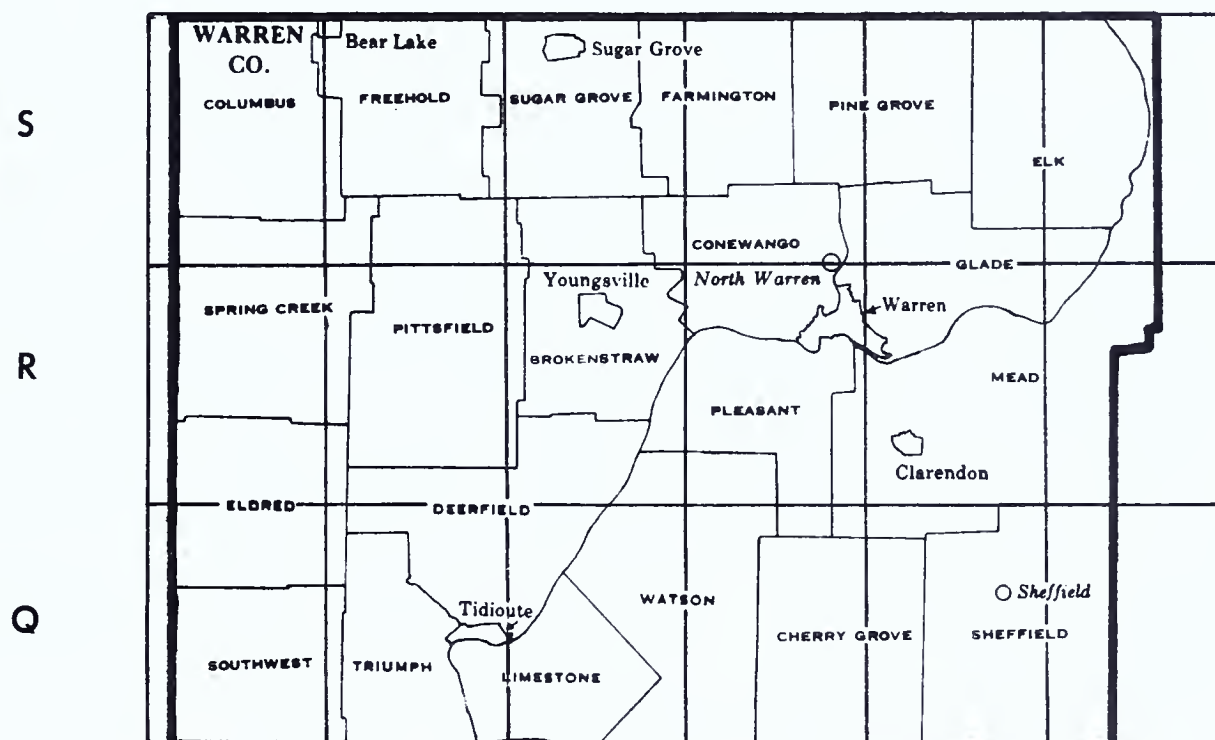


Figure 72. Washington County (Wh). Last Number Assigned 444...Sites  
Recorded 445 (w/1 subscript)...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Amwell	10	Long Branch	4
Blaine	7	Morris	7
Buffalo	2	Mt. Pleasant	54
California	1	North Bethlehem	3
California Boro	1	North Franklin	2
Canton	1	North Strabane	41
Carroll	1	Nottingham	4
Cecil	56	Peters	11
Centerville	3	Robinson	4
Chartiers	12	Smith	13
Cross Creek	59	Somerset	2
Donegal	7	South Franklin	
East Bethlehem	2	South Strabane	30
East Finley		Union	17
Fallowfield	3	West Bethlehem	14
Hanover	2	West Finley	2
Hopewell	25	West Pike Run	
Independence	29		
Jefferson	10	Unknown	5

## WASHINGTON COUNTY

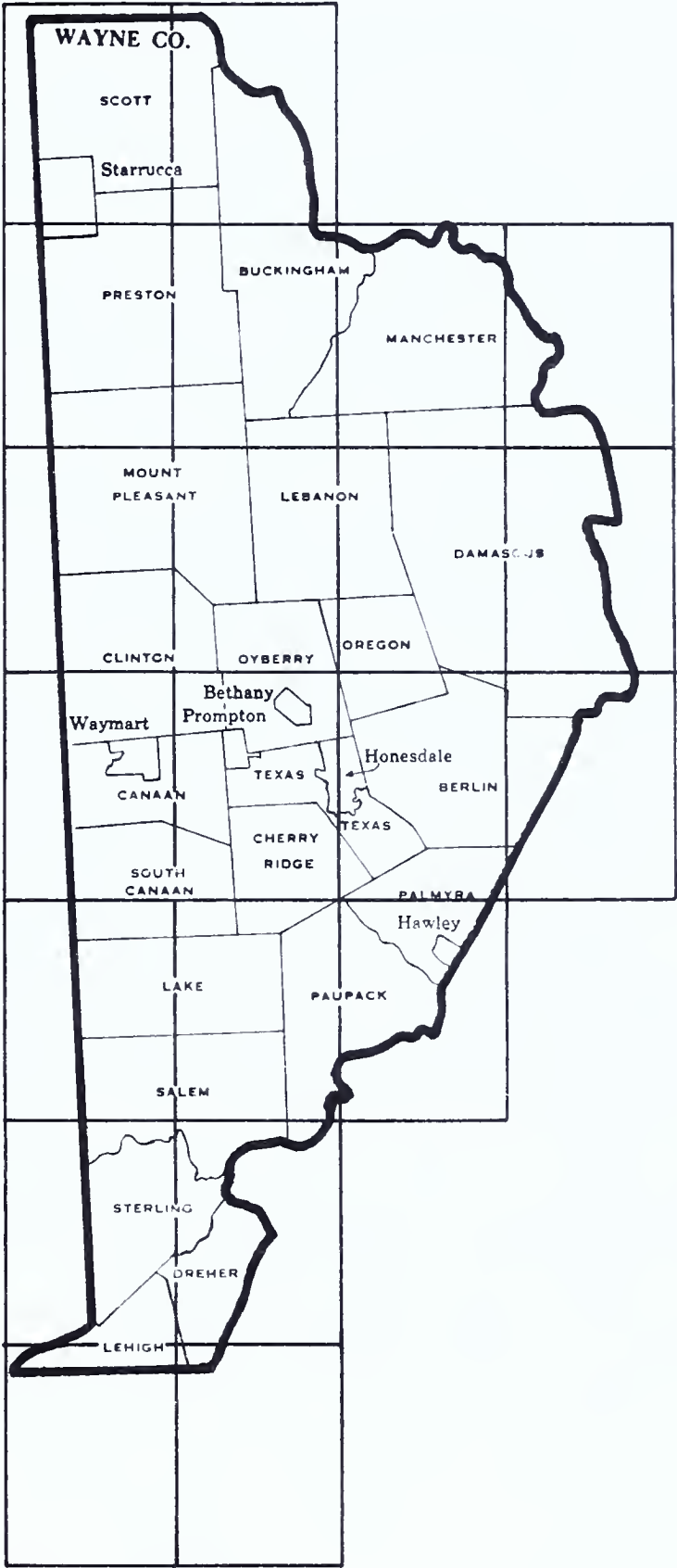


Figure 73. Wayne County (Wy). Last Number Assigned 0...Sites  
Recorded 0...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Berlin  
Buckingham  
Canaan  
Cherry Ridge  
Clinton  
Damascus  
Dreher  
Dyberry  
Lake  
Lebanon  
Lehigh

Manchester  
Mt. Pleasant  
Oregon  
Palmyra  
Paupack  
Preston  
Salem  
Scott  
South Canaan  
Sterling  
Texas

WAYNE COUNTY



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Figure 74. Westmoreland County (Wm). Last Number Assigned 208....Sites  
Recorded 203....Unassigned Numbers 33, 34, 37, 38, 53.

Allegheny	5	New Kensington (City)	1
Bell	2	North Huntingdon	2
Cook	3	Penn	2
Derry	9	Rostraver	20
Donegal	4	St. Clair	4
East Huntingdon	10	Salem	3
Fairfield	10	Sewickley	17
Franklin	3	South Huntingdon	16
Hempfield	11	Unity	6
Ligonier	37	Upper Burrell	
Lower Burrell	4	Washington	
Loyalhanna	2		
Mt. Pleasant	27	Unknown	5

# WESTMORELAND COUNTY

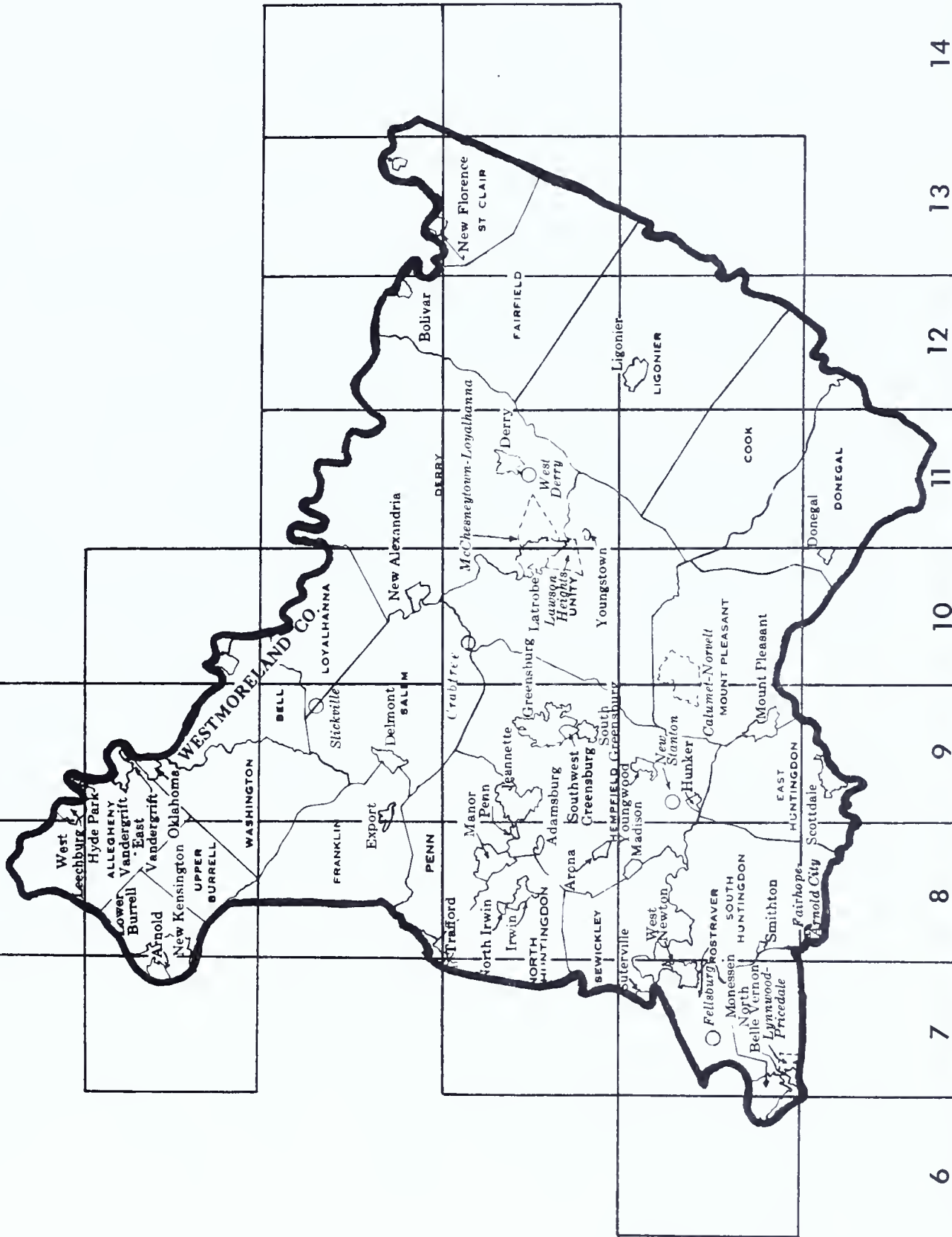
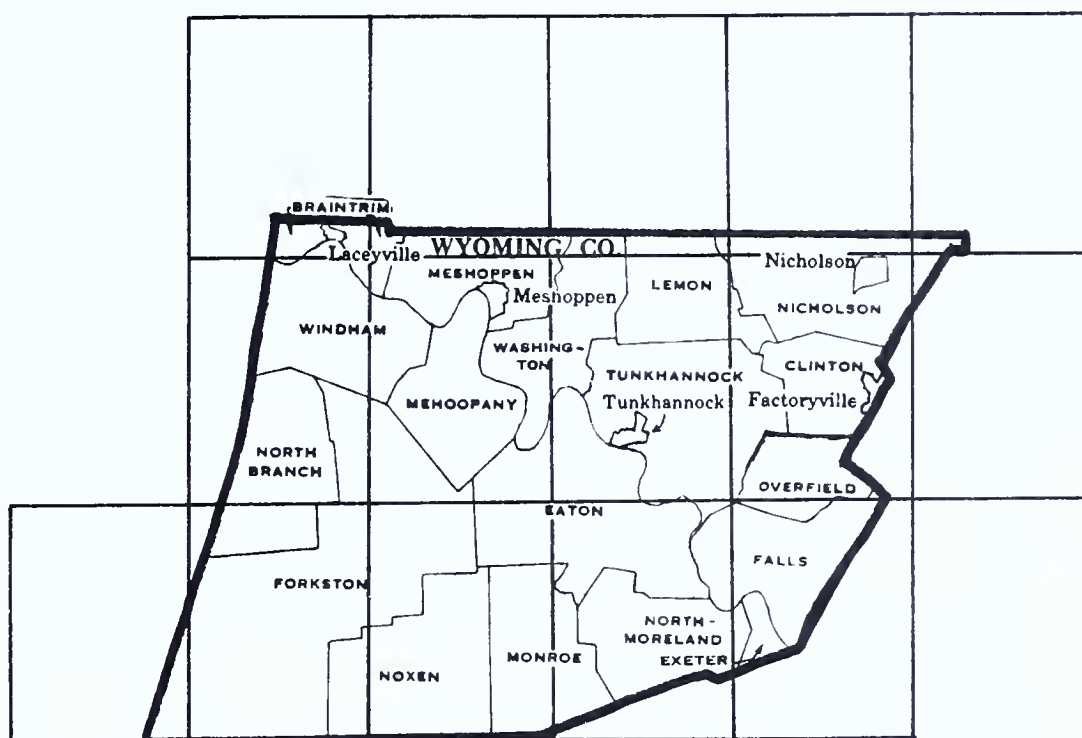


Figure 75. Wyoming County (Wo). Last Number Assigned 6...Sites  
Recorded 6...Unassigned Numbers 0.

Braintrim		Monroe	
Clinton		Nicholson	
Eaton	2	North Branch	
Exeter	1	Northmoreland	
Falls	1	Noxen	
Forkston		Overfield	
Lemon		Tunkhannock	1
Mehoopany		Washington	
Meshoppen		Windham	1

# WYOMING COUNTY



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Figure 76. York County (Yo). Last Number Assigned 170...Sites  
Recorded 42...Unassigned Numbers 42-169.

Carroll		Monaghan	
Chanceford	6	Newberry	
Codorus		North Codorus	1
Conewago		North Hopewell	
Dover		Paradise	
East Hopewell	1	Peach Bottom	
East Manchester	1	Penn	14
Fairview		Shrewsbury	
Fawn		Spring Garden	1
Franklin		Springettsbury	
Glen Rock Boro	1	Springfield	
Heidelberg		Warrington	
Hellam		Washington	
Hopewell		West Manchester	
Jackson		West Manheim	
Lower Chanceford	4	Windsor	
Lower Windsor	11	York	
Manchester	1		
Manheim		Unknown	1

**YORK COUNTY**

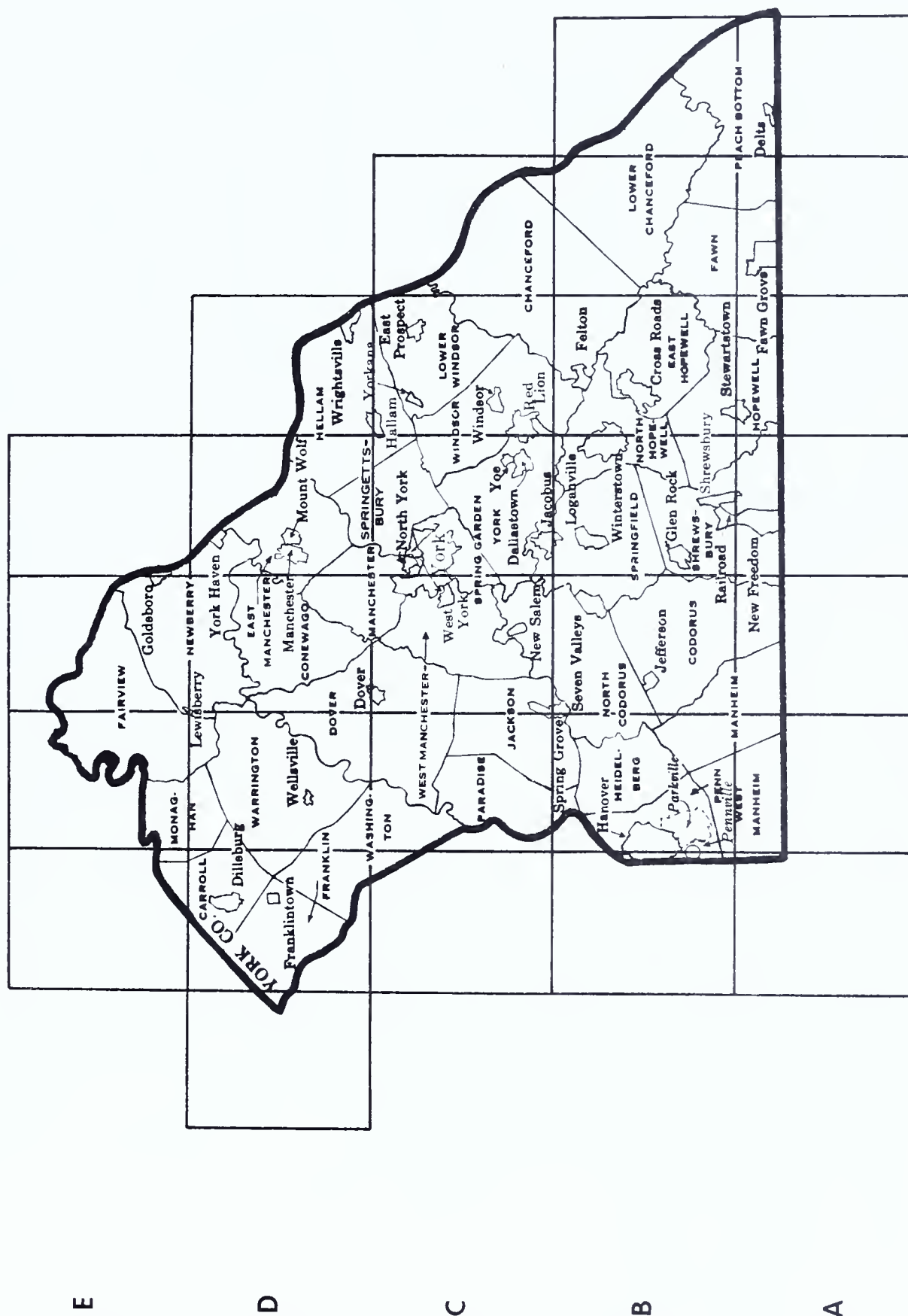
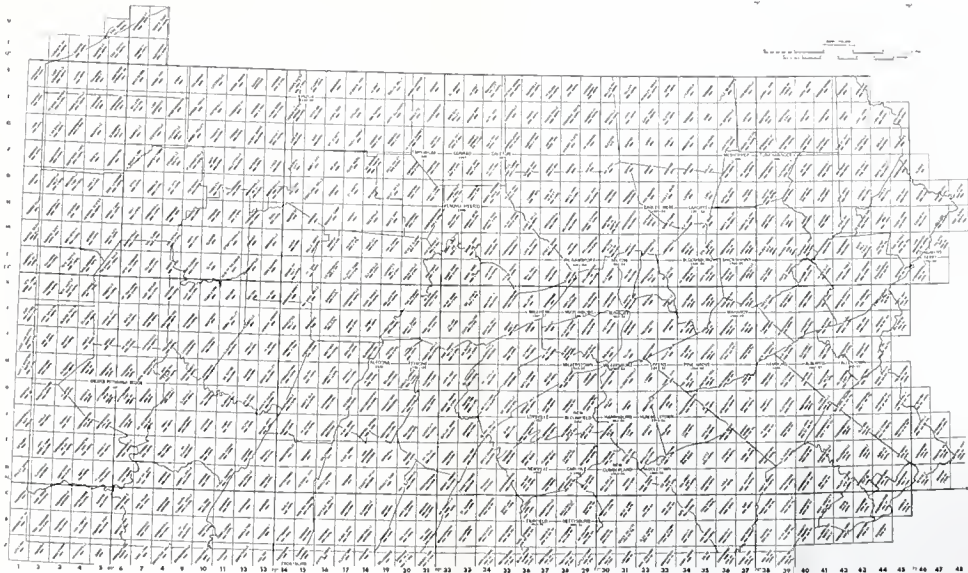






Figure 77. Index to Topographic Maps of Pennsylvania.

This illustration has been modified from the Index to Topographic Maps of Pennsylvania by removing all river, stream, town, and county names.





## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEYS IN OTHER STATES

Practically every state employs some method for locating archaeological sites and recording site information. A preliminary attempt was made during this project to discover and evaluate some of these methods. Letters were mailed to state archaeologists in all 50 states. Questions were generally directed toward determining if data retrieval systems were electronic or manual and, if electronic, what classification systems were utilized to program data into the computer. A request was made to review each state's archaeological site survey form and their program whether or not it was computerized.

Twenty-nine states responded to the mailing (Appendix G). Of these 29 states, seven used some form of computerized data retrieval system. Fifteen states favored computerized archaeological surveys but had not yet progressed to that stage, 2 were opposed to anything but manual retrieval systems, and 5 offered no opinion (Fig. 78).

It was also discovered that the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer organized the Midwest State Historic Preservation Officers Conference on the computerization of historic resources inventory data in April, 1976 at Springfield, Illinois. Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Kentucky were represented at the meeting. The consensus of opinion among the participants was that a data processing system for historic resources inventory (including archaeological sites) was needed in the following functional areas: Environmental Impact Statement processing, thematic breakdown of historic resources, support for National Register nominations, identification of historic and archaeological districts, and general academic use. It was agreed that a second meeting would be





Figure 78. Archaeological Site Survey in Other States.

States that responded to the request for site survey information are listed alphabetically. Their attitude toward computerized versus noncomputerized site recording programs is recorded.

State	Response				Opinion of noncomputerized states toward computerized site survey		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Favorable	Unfavorable	Not indicated
Alabama	X			X	X		
Alaska	X		X				
Arizona	X		X				
Arkansas		X					
California		X					
Colorado	X			X			X
Connecticut		X					
Delaware	X			X	X		
Florida	X		X				
Georgia		X					
Hawaii		X					
Idaho		X					
Illinois	X			X	X		
Indiana	X		X				
Iowa	X			X	X		
Kansas	X		X				
Kentucky	X			X	X		



State	Response Computerized Site Survey				Opinion of noncomputerized states toward computerized site survey		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Favorable	Unfavorable	Not indicated
Louisiana		X					
Maine	X		X				
Maryland		X					
Massachusetts	X			X	X		
Michigan		X					
Minnesota		X					
Mississippi	X			X	X		
Missouri		X					
Montana		X					
Nebraska	X			X			X
Nevada		X					
New Hampshire		X					
New Jersey		X					
New Mexico	X			X	X		
New York	X		X				
North Carolina		X					
North Dakota	X			X			X



State	Response		Computerized Site Survey		Opinion of noncomputerized states toward computerized site survey		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Favorable	Unfavorable	Not indicated
Ohio	X			X	X		
Oklahoma	X			X		X	
Oregon	X			X			X
Pennsylvania	X			X	X		
Rhode Island		X					
South Carolina		X					
South Dakota	X			X	X		
Tennessee	X			X	X		
Texas	X			X	X		
Utah	X			X		X	
Vermont		X					
Virginia	X			X	X		
Washington	X			X			X
West Virginia		X					
Wisconsin	X			X	X		
Wyoming	X			X	X		



organized in order to expand upon the preliminary findings and devise a procedure. The results of both meetings are available from the State Historic Preservation Officer of Illinois.

Over one-half of the states that responded to the mailing enclosed copies of their standard archaeological site recording form. Many of the types of questions asked on these forms were similar to questions asked by the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey. Most survey forms varied from one to four pages in length. Some were accompanied by very lengthy instruction manuals. Others were constructed to record data in a checklist fashion (e.g. rockshelter\_\_\_\_, petroglyph\_\_\_\_, mound\_\_\_\_, etc.) making them amenable to eventual computerization.

It is clear that the majority of states sampled are, as a result of the legislation of the late 1960's and 1970's, in the process of revising and updating their archaeological and historic site survey systems to be more compatible with the requirements of cultural resource management.



## DISCUSSION

This report is intended to provide information related to archaeological site survey and site recording in Pennsylvania. More specifically, it is a report outlining the present status of the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey. It is not a proposal for renovation of this system, although recommendations for improvement and change are presented in the final section.

A chronological history of site-specific archaeological surveys has been provided as a research base for the development of future surveys and as a means whereby the present survey can be viewed in perspective. The mechanics for recording sites within the existing program framework have been outlined. The status of the present survey is expressed in terms of the number of sites per township per county and in terms of the number of types of sites per county. Information about archaeological survey and recording programs in other states has been compiled and briefly summarized. This information provides a further basis for making recommendations.

It should be apparent after having examined the over 100 site-specific archaeological surveys conducted in Pennsylvania since 1880 that not much systematic progress toward preserving the total archaeological site resource base in the state has been made. The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia proposed in 1890 to prepare an archaeological map that would show the locations of all "principle remains attributed to the Indian tribes" who once inhabited the Delaware and Susquehanna River Valleys. This survey apparently never progressed beyond circulation of a broadsheet questionnaire, and records, if they exist, have never been incorporated into subsequent surveys of the area.



In 1892, the University of Pennsylvania commissioned Henry C. Mercer to undertake an expedition up the Lehigh River and down the Susquehanna River. His diary including sketch maps depicting the general locations of Indian sites and significant finds is preserved, but the data has not been collated and utilized by later surveys.

The Susquehanna River Expedition of the Museum of American Indian Heye Foundation in 1916 left a detailed account of their activities along the Susquehanna River together with a map showing the locations of archaeological sites. Some of this research has been incorporated into more recent studies. In fact, this expedition in all likelihood stimulated Louise W. Murray to initiate the Tioga Point Museum Survey.

A Committee on State Archaeological Surveys was organized by the National Research Council in 1920 "to encourage systematic study of the fast-vanishing Indian remains" (Committee on State Archaeological Surveys 1930: 3). Clark Wissler was appointed chairman of the committee, and in 1923 the committee issued a 24 page report entitled "State Archaeological Surveys: Suggestions in Method and Technique" (Wissler, et al 1923). That report prompted the conduct of the Frances Dorrance Survey in Pennsylvania.

The Frances Dorrance-Pennsylvania Indian Survey (1924-1929) was the first and the only statewide survey undertaken in Pennsylvania. It was a landmark effort that demonstrated continuity over time from survey through excavation to report writing. It also provided sites for excavation by the Works Progress Administration. It was, none-the-less, a paper survey which lacked a certain amount of objective integrity. Many of the 2500 "sites" were never confirmed. As a consequence, the



results of this massive undertaking and the large quantity of unprocessed, and now mostly unusable data, has for the most part never been properly utilized by later surveys.

The U.O.V.A.S. (1950-1952) was a planned systematic archaeological survey of a large portion of western Pennsylvania. It was a significant program for the time and provided the foundation upon which Carnegie Museum's continuing program in archaeology is based. It has been used extensively in subsequent surveys of western Pennsylvania, but like the Susquehanna River Valley Archaeological Survey and others it has not eliminated the necessity for continuously re-evaluating the area.

The Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys (for Pennsylvania, see Solecki 1951) provided for the careful exploration of the areas to be inundated as a consequence of dam construction. Legislative authority for this action passed in 1960 with the Reservoir Salvage Act. The National Park Service immediately assumed complete responsibility for the program and reservoir sites throughout the United States were systematically examined. Where inundation has occurred the adequacy of these early surveys may never be known. On the other hand, there are instances in Pennsylvania where inundation has not taken place after the reconnaissance survey and where re-surveys have been requested. There are also cases where fluctuating water levels behind existing dams expose new sites and raise the question as to the adequacy of the original survey.

Environmental impact surveys are especially popular at the present time. They are conducted throughout Pennsylvania by various individuals and numerous institutions with no statewide coordination or guidelines, and relatively little thought as to their integration into an overall plan for the survey and preservation of the archaeological site resource base.



There have been many efforts to preserve and conserve Pennsylvania's archaeological site resource base through site-specific surveys. The quantity of surveys has increased and to a lesser extent the quality has improved, as have the techniques used for recording site locations. However, as the preceding examples illustrate, we have continued to undertake surveys in Pennsylvania utilizing much the same methodology outlined by Wissler 50 years ago. Applying this methodology, we continue to survey or re-survey many of the same areas and record many of the same sites.

It would seem that if we are to make progress in terms of finding sites, identifying them, and recording their locations we must direct our professional expertise toward providing a coordinated, relatively short-term, statewide survey and recording effort. Competition for survey projects and funding may be healthy, but archaeologists committed to preserving the resource base must be willing to put aside personal interests in order to pursue a broader survey effort; they must act as a group in order to determine what constitutes a broad and sufficient survey; they must be able to agree upon what is and what is not worthy of survey and recording; and they must establish a means for distributing work priorities and funds, overseeing surveys, and evaluating results.

To investigate the same ground over and over again as new funding becomes available and "new priorities" are set is certainly not progress. In addition, this method often means that the more remote and less accessible areas are not surveyed. The net result is the continued loss of sites and the general demise of the resource base in almost the same fashion that has occurred throughout the time period of the last 100 surveys. Reality dictates that we will continue to lose a certain portion of the resource



base, but by this time we should be in the position to control how much and of what type. We are, afterall, continuing to produce and define new archaeological sites.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

The first phase in the development and implementation of a comprehensive archaeological site survey system in Pennsylvania has been completed. The various existing components of archaeological site survey and recording have been updated and integrated for the first time, and a status report on the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey has been issued. The basis for future survey, recording, and planning is now established.

The second phase for improving and expanding Pennsylvania's archaeological survey system consists of two parts: to continue, augment, and improve prehistoric and historic on-ground archaeological site surveys within the framework first provided by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and to develop, improve, and expand the means by which archaeological sites and site information is recorded and the data recalled.

### Archaeological On-Ground Survey

There are three types of on-ground archaeological surveys about which recommendations will be made in this section of the report. First, there is the survey to determine project impact on the environment or what is referred to here as the Environmental Impact Survey. The authority for the Environmental Impact Survey was established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 as later amended by the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 to include any alteration to the environment by any federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed activity or project. Environmental Impact Surveys more often than not are small-scale, regional, project-oriented surveys. At the present time, there are no state guidelines, relatively little coordination, and not much control for



this type of survey. The following questions should therefore be considered:

1. What project areas actually need to be surveyed and what level of field inspection is required: a reconnaissance survey or an intensive survey? Certainly identification of cultural resources in a project area is prerequisite to mitigating impact on those resources. Objective criteria rather than subjective criteria are required to determine the worth and ultimate advantages of a field inspection.
2. Who should conduct an Environmental Impact Survey, what qualifications are necessary, and who determines eligibility? A determination of individuals and institutions who are qualified to undertake Environmental Impact Surveys in Pennsylvania is needed by coordinating agencies and project contractors. A listing of accredited institutions, individuals, and consulting firms, as well as their specialities, resources, and qualifications should be established.
3. What constitutes an "adequate" archaeological and historic Environmental Impact Survey? The U.S. Department of the Interior distributed in August, 1976 a "Statement of Program Approach" with respect to its responsibilities under terms of the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974. Shortly thereafter they distributed another statement that dealt with proposed professional standards and reporting requirements for work conducted under terms of the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act. This second and rather lengthy report concerned itself with data recovery operations, the protection of data and



materials, and provisions for reporting on projects to the Department. Guidelines for locating and identifying historic properties containing scientific, prehistoric, historic, or archaeological data were suggested, and professional qualifications were discussed.

Guidelines such as the ones proposed by the federal government can be interpreted and should provide the basis for state and/or regional guidelines that adhere to federal regulations and are applicable to local conditions. Without a clear set of instructions, it is almost impossible to undertake or even agree upon what constitutes an "adequate" archaeological survey, write comparable scopes for projects, or submit equitable and yet competitive bids for the job.

4. What constitutes an appropriate bid in view of established guidelines, project objectives, and current socio-economic conditions?

It is not the intention of preservation legislation to provide funds to employ archaeologists, historians, or architects or to abuse the taxpayer. The intention clearly is to preserve resources worthy of preservation.

5. Who reviews impact projects at the state or regional level?

Legally this is the responsibility of the Office of Historic Preservation. This involves type and quality of response to initial inquiry (review procedure at each step should be documented), recommendations, a follow-up effort to determine if recommendations have been implemented and the requirements of the law satisfied, instigation of mitigation proceedings if



necessary, and a review of final reports or other mitigation efforts. What should be the role of the Office of State Archaeology and/or other cooperating institutions with regard to the archaeological component of this process?

There has been an incredible outpouring of procedural information and legislative interpretations from the National Park Service, especially the Interagency Archaeological Services Division, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and other government and government-related agencies. Much of this information is valuable to the archaeologist. But, it remains for state or regional archaeologists to act in cooperation with the Office of Historic Preservation to take these guidelines and this legislation and transform them into a tool that is useful at the regional level. This tool must be the result of the work of all who are involved and the implementation of the effort must be coordinated from a central station, presumably the Office of Historic Preservation.

The second type of survey is designed to systematically define the quantity and nature of historic and archaeological resources on a statewide basis. Surveys of this kind have not been conducted in Pennsylvania in the past and for the purposes of this report are referred to as Historic Preservation Surveys. The authority for this type of survey was established by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 which required that each state designate a State Historic Preservation Officer, make a survey of its significant historic and archaeological resources, and set up a state review committee.

This kind of survey offers the greatest promise for investigating the archaeological site resource base in Pennsylvania in a coordinated,



systematic manner over a comparatively short span of time. Realistically, we must accept the fact that no matter how thoroughly or expertly a survey is conducted, it will never be possible to record all archaeological sites or excavate or preserve every site. A systematic statewide resource survey is the only sound basis for implementing a modern historic preservation plan and making objective decisions about what to preserve.

Various states have already developed or are in the process of putting together statewide Historic Preservation Surveys. Illinois, for example, maintains an inventory of over 100,000 historic and archaeological sites. There are different ways by which this type of statewide survey can be implemented. The Ohio Historic Preservation Survey will serve as a good example of one technique.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office in cooperation with the Ohio Historical Society has subdivided the state into 11 regions both for archaeology and for history-architecture. The regional boundaries for archaeology were proposed on the basis of cohesiveness, drainage systems, topography, and financial limitations. Those for history-architecture were based on historic area boundaries. Each region contains or will contain when the program is completely implemented a Regional History-Architecture Preservation Office and/or a Regional Archaeological Preservation Office to function as extensions of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office in Columbus. Regional preservation offices are established by contractual agreement between the Ohio Historical Society (Ohio Historic Preservation Office) and a regional institution with facilities to house the office and staff to handle preservation problems. The



operational expenses are shared equally by the local organization and the Ohio Historic Preservation Office. Each year significant appropriations from "survey and planning funds" are distributed to the regional offices.

The function of the Regional Archaeological Preservation Office is to conduct surveys of archaeological resources, prepare National Register nominations, and review Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) and other projects submitted through the state clearinghouse. The following procedure has been adopted for establishing a regional office (Drennen, personal communication, 1976).

1. Organizations that wish to establish regional preservation offices submit a proposal to the Ohio Historic Preservation Office for review of need and matching fund capabilities.
2. A prospective individual to be considered for a regional preservation office staff position submits a resume, is interviewed, and prepares a National Register nomination form meeting the approval of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.
3. Ohio Historic Preservation Office staff visit the organization or institution, inspect the facilities, and meet with the officers.
4. A contractual agreement between the Ohio Historical Society and the organization or institution is drawn up.
5. The contract is submitted to the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board for final approval and a contract then goes into effect.

This is one method by which a Historic Preservation Survey can be systematically undertaken in Pennsylvania. Should such a program be



adopted by the Commonwealth, the following items would have to be considered:

1. The Office of Historic Preservation in cooperation with the Office of State Archaeology would have to provide leadership and institute a preliminary plan of action by establishing regional divisions and a review board, and by informing all practicing archaeologists, historians, and architects of the plan.
2. Comprehensive guidelines dealing with funding, institutional and individual qualifications, regional survey priorities, report preparation and distribution, and review procedures would have to be written and published.
3. Considerable thought would have to be given to survey technology and an interdisciplinary approach. The best techniques currently being used throughout the United States would have to be compiled, evaluated, and adapted to local conditions. Hydrology and sedimentation studies might become an integral part of the standard procedure.
4. Finally, and most important, consideration must be given to predictability surveys. It is unlikely that the entire state of Pennsylvania will ever be completely and adequately examined with regard to archaeological resources. Therefore, it would be appropriate to devise predictability surveys and undertake a series of this kind of survey in each region. Once a combination of geological, geographical, and hydrological conditions can be determined for a known archaeological site, it should be possible to predict the likelihood of the occurrence of significant



archaeological resources in unsurveyed areas given similar conditions.

The final type of survey is the traditional Problem-Oriented Survey which requires little explanation. Surveys of this type may range from very small to very large, encompassing almost all of Pennsylvania. The pursuit of knowledge and the satisfaction of intellectual curiosity represent the mandate for the Problem-Oriented Survey.

The Problem-Oriented Survey is the basis for all cultural historical reconstructions. It permits each archaeologist and every institution to develop new approaches to archaeology and new methods for manipulating the data. It is the basis for the evolution and growth of archaeology as a science and provides for individual intellectual expression.

Problem-Oriented Surveys are best suited to experimentation and to the development of new survey technologies that would benefit both the Environmental Impact Survey and the Historic Preservation Survey. Governmental guidelines should not be imposed upon this kind of scientific endeavor. On the other hand, the results of the surveys should be channeled through and into the overall statewide survey system.

Site recording procedures would be the same for these surveys as for other surveys and the data would be processed into the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey through a central coordinating station. Reports generated by each survey would be submitted for preservation to a central repository whose staff would in turn make this information available to the archaeological community through published abstracts.



## Archaeological Site Recording and Data Recall

All three of the aforementioned types of surveys produce data and this data has to be processed in a meaningful fashion. Attention must now be directed toward improving and expanding upon the means by which archaeological sites and site information are recorded and the data recalled. The development of a comprehensive up-to-date system for recording archaeological site survey information is essential to a modern program of cultural resource management. Such a system cannot operate to greatest efficiency when the following conditions are extant: simple standard archaeological site recording forms; the use of more than one archaeological site recording form; messy, inaccurate, undetailed completion of forms due to a lack of specific instructions or guidelines; more than one site recording station; heavy dependency upon the nonprofessional to record archaeological sites directly with the central repository; the absence of input and cooperation by all regional professional archaeologists; and the absence of leadership, maintenance personnel, and adequate funding.

The design and development of a new standard archaeological site recording form is first priority. This form should contain information which is applicable to the National Register of Historic Places Inventory: Nomination Form (Appendix F) so that every archaeological site can be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Further, the form must contain information which would be appropriate for and amenable to the eventual computerization of the site survey file.

With regard to the states that responded to recent correspondence relating to computerized site survey files, Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Indiana,



Kansas, Maine, and New York are all employing an electronic data processing system for storing and manipulating their archaeological site inventories. Tennessee and Texas are on the verge of activating their systems and the majority of the remaining states are considering computerization.

This standard form might be entitled "Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey" with subheadings for various cooperating institutions. The Office of State Archaeology in conjunction with the Office of Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Officer would provide leadership by:

1. Coordinating the archaeological site survey (which includes historic and prehistoric archaeological sites) with the Pennsylvania Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks (which includes above ground historic sites) for the purpose of cross-referencing.
2. Conducting research or initiating research on (a) the positive and negative aspects of various standard archaeological site recording forms and their instruction manuals, i.e. those forms that are utilized by other states, and (b) the merits and types (SELGEM, GRIPHOS, etc.) of computer recall systems currently being used by other states. Some research in each of these directions has already been conducted as part of the current project. Consideration must be given to the kinds of data required, definitions, standardization, format, and projected uses of the data. The alternatives and options are unlimited. The New York Archaeological Council Site Survey system provides a 23 page



instruction manual and uses carbon copy forms; the Oregon Archaeological Survey provides instructions on the back of one survey sheet; the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey has two standard forms--a short form for amateurs and a long form for sites verified by professionals; and the Florida Archaeological Survey has a Master Site File Form and five supplemental forms--Archaeological Site Data Supplement, Architectural Site Data Supplement, Underwater Site Data Supplement, Site Map, and Continuation Sheet.

3. Selecting a survey format and preparing a draft form with an instruction manual for review.
4. Submitting draft and instruction manual to the Pennsylvania archaeological community through a workshop format for suggestions and comments. Existing administrative structures should be able to provide the leadership and secure the funding necessary to implement this program. If they cannot, then a Pennsylvania Archaeological Council organized along the lines of the New York and Ohio councils will be required.
5. Revising, printing, and distributing the final product.

One official repository and central coordinating office should be established in Pennsylvania. The Office of Historic Preservation is the only office funded by the federal government and required by legislative mandate to maintain a statewide inventory of historic and archaeological sites. Most preservation offices across the country undertake this responsibility and many maintain two distinct inventories: an archaeological inventory and a historic sites inventory. With the consent of the Office of Historic Preservation, the Office of State Archaeology could be



officially designated to maintain the archaeological inventory; or, on the other hand, the Office of State Archaeology could serve in an advisory and programming capacity to act as an intermediate between the archaeological community and the Office of Historic Preservation.

The writers of this report recognize that philosophizing is of little avail unless it is put to use in programs for practical action. Again we would emphasize that the primary purpose of this report as stated in the introduction is to provide a statement on the status of the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey. A natural outgrowth of this research, however, was a series of recommendations, not a plan, for future archaeological survey and recording in Pennsylvania. We would suggest that the best way to implement these recommendations and develop an action plan would be to use the Airlie House Seminars as a guide. These seminars were conducted recently by the Society for American Archaeology under contract with the National Park Service Division of Interagency Archaeological Services. There were six seminars dealing with the future direction of archaeology in the United States. They included (a) Consideration of Law in Archaeology, (b) Cultural Resource Management, (c) Guidelines for the Preparation and Evaluation of Archaeological Reports, (d) Crisis in Communication, (e) Archaeology and Native Americans, and (f) Certification and Accreditation. A report on these seminars edited by Charles R. McGimsey III and Hester A. Davis will be available as a special publication of the Society for American Archaeology (1976).

Three workshop seminars are proposed for the archaeological community in Pennsylvania. Prospectus papers for each workshop would be prepared and distributed in advance. Experts (e.g. computer systems analyst) and



representatives from other states would be invited to lead discussions at each workshop. The three workshop topics, with subtopics to be established, would revolve around the recommendations set forth in this report: Environmental Impact Surveys and Statements, Historic Preservation Surveys, and Site Recording and Data Recall. Systematization is the most important first step toward the expansion of knowledge. Without it, expansion can lead to loss of control.



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## APPENDIX A

### INDIVIDUAL INFORMANTS AND INSTITUTIONS



Alliance College  
Cambridge Springs, Penna.

Charles Jenkins

California State College  
California, Penna.

Ronald L. Michael

Carnegie Museum of Natural History  
Section of Man  
Butler, Penna.

Don W. Dragoo  
Richard L. George  
Stanley W. Lantz

Clarion State College  
Clarion, Penna.

Gustav A. Konitzky  
Dean Straffin

Franklin and Marshall College  
Lancaster, Penna.

W. Fred Kinsey III

Indiana University  
Indiana, Penna.

Virginia Gerald

Juniata College  
Huntingdon, Penna.

Paul M. Heberling

Kutztown State College  
Kutztown, Penna.

Peter Miller

Lock Haven State College  
Lock Haven, Penna.

Darlene Thomas

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum  
Commission  
Harrisburg, Penna.

Barry C. Kent

Pennsylvania State University  
University Park, Penna.

James W. Hatch

Pennsylvania, University of  
Philadelphia, Penna.

John Witthoft

Pittsburgh, University of  
Pittsburgh, Penna.

James M. Adovasio

Temple University  
Philadelphia, Penna.

Muriel Kirkpatrick

West Chester State College  
West Chester, Penna.

Marshall J. Becker

Wilkes College  
Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

Meade Kemmer



## APPENDIX B

### PROCEDURE FOR REPORTING SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL SURVEYS IN RESERVOIR AREAS



Procedure for Reporting Scientific Results  
of Archeological, Historical, and Paleontological Surveys  
in Reservoir Areas

As a result of an agreement between the representatives of the National Park Service and the Smithsonian Institution, signed by the Director of the National Park Service on February 17, 1947, and concurred in by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., for the Smithsonian Institution on February 27, the report procedure covering the archeological and paleontological activities of the Smithsonian Institution in reservoir areas has been established.

For the information of cooperating state and private institutions, the pertinent portions of the agreement are quoted here. It will be appreciated by the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service if all cooperating parties will furnish these same reports to the Smithsonian Institution, which will forward copies to the National Park Service units concerned.

"The function of the two agencies is well set out in the agreement of October 9, 1945. On the basis of this Memorandum of Understanding, the Smithsonian Institution will be responsible for all phases of the archeological and paleontological salvage work. This includes the preliminary reconnaissance survey, any intensive surveys deemed necessary, test trenches, and comprehensive excavation of selected sites.

"The National Park Service will be kept fully advised as to scientific progress. This can best be achieved by a series of graded reports to be furnished by the Smithsonian Institution. These reports are comparable to those which the National Park Service is now furnishing to the construction agencies. It appears that the mechanics of liaison may consist largely of the proper type of reports, a continuous exchange of carbon copies of all pertinent correspondence, priority listing of construction projects, combined with frequent conferences between the field personnel.

"In addition to the routine administrative reports, the following types of reports are appropriate:

1. Preliminary Appraisal of the Archeological and Paleontological Resources of \_\_\_\_\_ Reservoir.

(This report would be brief, listing known sites and appraising if possible their scientific value and a preliminary selection of sites for excavation and preliminary estimate of cost. This report would be submitted immediately upon completion of the reconnaissance survey of any reservoir.)

2. Preliminary Analysis of Scientific Data. (This would be a statement of the scientific importance of material recovered on the reconnaissance, based upon a careful comparative analysis of the artifacts and other material recovered by the Survey



parties. It would contain a statement of cultural values justifying the final recommendations and site evaluations based on the detailed study of the survey data.)

In the case of individual sites deemed worthy of further investigation, two additional reports would be appropriate.

3. Monthly Progress Report. (This comes from each survey party or excavation unit. It would indicate the general progress, a running summary of archeological or paleontological findings, the significance of these data, and an appraisal of any new or unforeseen material which may have been recovered.) In this case, the National Park Service would merely receive a copy of the monthly summary normally furnished to the Director of the Smithsonian Institution archeological program.

4. The Final Report of Excavation. (This is the complete archeological or paleontological study, based on careful laboratory analysis and comparative library study of all the data recovered.)

"The above schedule, if followed, would provide at all stages of the survey the basic data the National Park Service will require in fulfilling its commitments to the construction agencies. Obviously, some of the smaller reservoirs would never be reported except by Preliminary Reports 1 and 2. Supplemental reports could be prepared at any time in cases where a reservoir area was revisited for survey in later studies.

"In addition to the reports of the regular Smithsonian organization, it is desirable that the National Park Service be advised of the activities of all private organizations cooperating with the Smithsonian Institution. The reports submitted by these groups will normally be channeled through the Smithsonian's own units because Dr. Roberts plans to request these same reports from all cooperating groups. Dr. Roberts has arranged that the National Park Service will receive copies of letters of permission which he grants to cooperating agencies and any subsequent correspondence with them.

"Copies of Reports 1 and 2 will be sent by Smithsonian project directors to the Washington Liaison Office and to the Regional Director immediately concerned. Reports 3 and 4 will be sent only to the Regional Director. The Washington Liaison Office also should receive copies of important letters to cooperating institutions."

Attached is a detailed outline of the preliminary appraisal report now in use by the Smithsonian Institution Missouri River Basin group.

Enclosure: Detailed outline of the preliminary appraisal report.



Outline for Reports of Preliminary Reconnaissance

Title: Preliminary Appraisal of the (Archeological) and (Paleontological) Resources of \_\_\_\_\_ Reservoir.\*

Introduction: Who surveyed?  
                   How long?  
                   Other introductory information.

Location and character of reservoir.

(Archeology) (Paleontology):

1. Site inventory--number of each type, etc.
2. Description, specific location, etc., of such sites as merit this treatment. No. 3 should probably be included here.
3. Cultural statement--significance of observed data in the general Plains story. Supply estimated dates where possible.

Historic sites.

Recommendations:

1. Proposed work in reservoir.
2. Sites to be dug and reasons why they should be dug. Here emphasize areas and periods where scientific knowledge is lacking and what proposed research will accomplish.
3. Estimate of cost of any proposed excavation or survey.

Map.

Photos where feasible.

\*Outline applicable to both archeology and paleontology.



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
RIVER BASIN SURVEY

250

Reservoir \_\_\_\_\_ Site No. \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

1. Map reference \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Type of site \_\_\_\_\_

3. Cultural affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

4. Location \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ T. \_\_\_\_\_ R. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Owner and address \_\_\_\_\_

6. Previous owners \_\_\_\_\_

7. Tenant \_\_\_\_\_

8. Informants \_\_\_\_\_

9. Previous designations for site \_\_\_\_\_

10. Site description \_\_\_\_\_

11. Position of site and surroundings \_\_\_\_\_

12. Area of occupation \_\_\_\_\_

13. Depth and character of fill \_\_\_\_\_

14. Present condition \_\_\_\_\_

15. Previous excavations \_\_\_\_\_

16. Material collected \_\_\_\_\_

17. Material observed \_\_\_\_\_

18. Material reported and owner \_\_\_\_\_

19. Recommendations for further work \_\_\_\_\_

20. Photograph Nos. \_\_\_\_\_

21. Maps of site \_\_\_\_\_

Recorded by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State

County

Reservoir

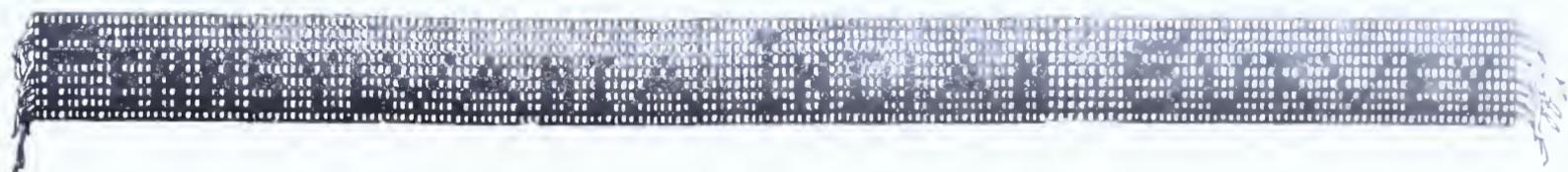
Site No.



APPENDIX C

PROSPECTUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDIAN SURVEY





PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA INDIAN SURVEY

UNDER DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF  
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

WITH THE COOPERATION OF

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

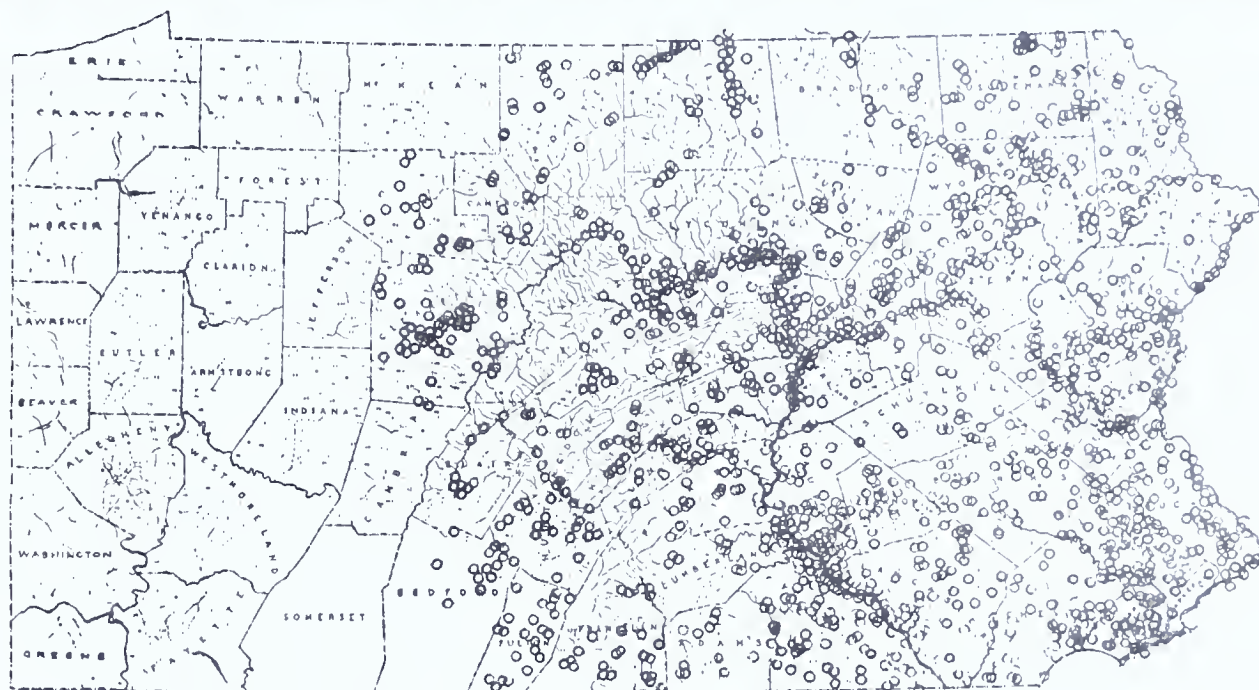
AND

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS

"A comprehensive archaeological survey and exploration of Pennsylvania is a scientific necessity. We actually know less about the pre-history of Pennsylvania than about that of almost any State in the Union. It is sincerely to be hoped that your efforts in this direction may be successful."

ALEŠ HRDLIČKA,  
Curator, Division of Physical Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution,  
Past President, American Anthropological Association.





More than 1900 unexplored aboriginal sites, already located in Eastern Pennsylvania by a preliminary survey, await scientific investigation.

**THE** history of the aborigines of Pennsylvania and the investigation of their remains are wholly inadequate and incomplete. Such collections as have been assembled are imperfectly catalogued and described. An earnest endeavor, therefore, is now here attempted to establish and finance an agency, or foundation, **The Pennsylvania Indian Survey**, to make good this deficiency.

The Survey proposes: (1) to make a comprehensive, scientific investigation by the location and *excavation* of Indian sites, together with the gathering of surviving remains of the Pennsylvania Indian, particularly for the period prior to the coming of the white man; (2) to conduct researches of the records of the State and like written sources of information for the later periods of the red man; (3) properly to preserve and arrange these collections for futurity and to exhibit such as are suitable for educational display. The Survey proposes also to study, compile and publish the results of these labors so as to form a history of the Pennsylvania Indian.

A suggestive exemplification of an archaeological investigation in Pennsylvania was that made, in a preliminary way, of the Susquehanna River region, the summer of 1916, by the Museum of the American Indian of New York, under the direction of Warren K. Moorehead, the Pennsylvania Historical Commission (Dr. George P. Donehoo, Secretary, and Dr. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, Curator) being represented by the participation of Dr. Donehoo.

#### **GENERAL PLAN:**

It is the aim, then, of the Indian Survey to stress the collection of the archaeological remains of the earliest inhabitants of Pennsylvania in such a way that



they can be systematically studied and understood. If sufficient endowment or other financial support is received, the undertaking will be carried out as follows:

These remains will be classified according to the several tribes and culture types existing within our boundaries and placed in such museums throughout the State, as are properly equipped.

The possible origin and history of the tribes inhabiting Pennsylvania will be studied from every point of view, on a wider scale and more systematically than ever before.

The languages of the tribes, their religions and social characteristics, ceremonies, and political and military history, as evidenced by their oral records, their weapons, and also existing early historical reports will be studied intensively.

As the results are prepared, volumes amply illustrated will be issued which will form a collection of the greatest value. Adequate publication of all findings will record for posterity the status and locations of Pennsylvania Indians, their numbers, social position and physical conditions at the time of their first contact with the white settlers.

It is not proposed to disturb existing collections of Indian relics, but to include them all in a comprehensive catalogue, which will be one of the volumes to be published. The collections at Harrisburg may, however, be materially enlarged by securing outstanding collections, to prevent them from becoming scattered or going outside of the State. Local collections, where the former owners so desire, may be placed in museums of county historical societies so that persons interested will find the history of the Indians of each county on exhibition in the regions where they resided.

This proposal includes the erection of markers on the sites of Indian towns, burial grounds and battlefields, Indian paths and trails throughout the State. The reproduction in a suitable way of authentic portraits of Pennsylvania Indians within the historic period is contemplated.

#### **ADMINISTRATION:**

The work of the Indian Survey is being carried on under the direction of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, through an active Committee, with the assistance of an Advisory Board formed of the Pennsylvania State Historical Commission, and a Committee of leading historians and archaeologists from different parts of the State.

This work, which aspires to rank with the foremost regional studies of Indians in the New World, will require a corps of trained experts working in all parts of the State. The assistance of archivists and historians will be needed to collate and transcribe all that has already been collected.

Only recognized expert investigators will be charged with the task, such as are in the class with Prof. Frank G. Speck, head of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Pennsylvania, and an ethnologist of long experience, Dr. J. Alden Mason, an authority on American anthropology, and Curator of the American Section in the University of Pennsylvania Museum,



and Dr. Arthur C. Parker, Director of the Municipal Museum, Rochester, New York, who collected most of the Indian material for the New York State Museum at Albany. Members of tribes whose ancestors resided in Pennsylvania will be drawn on extensively for first-hand information.

#### **IMPERATIVE NEED OF FUND FOR IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION:**

The Indian Survey should have been commenced a quarter of a century ago. Much valuable time and material have been lost. Village sites have been obliterated by the march of progress; collections which cannot be duplicated have been scattered and sold outside of the State; historians as well as the Indians themselves, with their fund of archaeological and ethnological knowledge, have passed away. Now at the latest possible moment to carry out an orderly comprehensive survey in a competent manner, no time must be lost.

Funds are needed immediately to carry on the work already started. One dollar now will accomplish what a hundred dollars could not do a score of years from now, for then the archaeological remains and cultural history of the Pennsylvania Indians largely will be gone beyond recall.

Individual contributions are solicited to further this work, as it is estimated that a large sum will be required to make the investigations and publish the reports. Contributors may choose whether their donations are to be used for investigations in some specific counties, or for the Survey as a whole.

#### **ULTIMATE VALUE OF RESULTS:**

Once this material is gathered and reports published, Pennsylvania will then have a complete and connected aboriginal history from the earliest times to the coming of the white man, as well as of the later period. It will be a work which anyone may be proud to be connected with, either as an investigator or contributor.

Pennsylvania stands on record as having had a greater and better understanding between the white man and the Indian than most of the Colonies. The friendly relations between the Indians and William Penn, the treaties which they formed, and the solid basis for stable government thereby established, are well known to us all.

We cannot allow Pennsylvania to stand last in the endeavor to discover and record the history of her prehistoric people. This great obligation to our Commonwealth must be met.

Those interested from any standpoint in the prospects and success of the Pennsylvania Indian Survey are cordially invited to communicate with the chairman,

FRANCES DORRANCE,  
Secretary, Pennsylvania Historical Commission,  
Director, Wyoming Historical and Geological Society,  
69 South Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.



## Endorsements of the Survey

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The Indian Survey, as planned, has the approval of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, the University of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, and the Museum of the American Indian in New York, as well as many local authorities on American Indian topics. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its last session, appropriated the sum of \$10,000 to the Pennsylvania Historical Commission for the purpose of Indian research, which was approved by Governor John S. Fisher.

**Clark Wissler, Curator-in-Chief, Department of Anthropology, The American Museum of Natural History, New York City:**

“The History of the American Indian as represented in local records and in the memory of surviving representatives of that race, together with archaeological remains, constitutes one of the most important cultural assets of the State. Interest in these subjects is universal and since, in most cases, the local interest is undirected, it is likely to neglect important phases of the historical work and to engage in random careless exploration of archaeological sites, the result being that in the end, the opportunity for gathering adequate scientific information on these subjects has been lost. It is therefore highly desirable that such surveys as you contemplate be inaugurated at once, both from the standpoint of conserving important scientific and historical material and also that those citizens of your State seriously interested in such subjects have the opportunity of enjoying them to the full.”

**Warren K. Moorehead, Director, Department of American Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.**

“You have labored for several years in this important work of recording the ancient Indian remains before they have disappeared. I wish you all success, and trust that you will be adequately supported in your undertaking by the intelligent citizens of your Commonwealth.”

**F. W. Hodge, Museum of the American Indian, New York City.**

“The need of an archaeological and ethnological survey of each of our States, as a contribution of historical knowledge, seems to me to be so evident as to be beyond argument.

Some of our States, notably California, have already undertaken a survey of this kind through the public spirit and scholarly interest of some of its leading citizens, with important results to science and to education generally, and I sincerely hope that Pennsylvania will not be backward in doing at least as well for its own domain.



It is doubtful if any State in the Union has more to offer in the way of pre-history and of Indian-Colonial history than Pennsylvania, and while investigators from time to time have been interested in solving archaeological problems, the means have never been available to enable a systematic survey to be made; consequently, really little is known of the Indian tribes that once dwelt within its limits."

**Carl E. Guthe, Chairman of the National Research Council Committee on State Archaeological Surveys; Curator of Anthropology, University Museum, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.**

"I want to congratulate you upon the definite progress which you report in your letter. It is indeed a glorious thing to have both the Historical Commission and Federation of Historical Societies behind you in the work which you have prosecuted so untiringly during the past few years.

The solution of the problems of American anthropology rests not only in a detailed study of historical Indian life, but also in a comprehensive knowledge of the archaeological aspects of the cultures of the American Indian. In order to fully understand the great diversity of the material aspects of our extinct cultures, it is necessary to find out as much as possible about the remains which occur throughout the country.

One man or one institution is quite incapable of accomplishing such a survey unaided. For this reason there is a movement on foot to encourage and co-ordinate the work done by the several local agencies throughout the country. Due to the efforts which you have expended during the past few years, the hope is raised that soon Pennsylvania will rank high among the group of States which have done constructive archaeological research. It is quite evident from what I have just said that the work which you are doing is of very real value, not only to the history of Pennsylvania, but also to the history of the entire country."

**Arthur C. Parker, Director, Municipal Museum, Rochester, New York.**

"The Archaeological Survey of Pennsylvania should be a professional matter and not the uncritical work of amateurs. THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD WILL WATCH."



This work should have commenced thirty years ago; it can be done now; ten years from now it will be too late. Let us lay the cornerstone of a great monument in American archaeological history to-day.

# COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN—MISS FRANCES DORRANCE

Secretary Pennsylvania Historical Commission  
Director Wyoming Historical and Geological Society  
WILKES-BARRE, PA.

TREASURER—JOHN E. POTTER

Treasurer of the Federation  
President Potter Title and Trust Company  
Fourth Ave. and Grant St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEORGE P. DONEHOO, D. D.  
Adjutant-General's Office  
Harrisburg, Pa.

FREDERIC A. GODCHARLES  
President of the Federation  
State Librarian and Director  
State Museum, Harrisburg.

EDWARD LINDSEY  
Warren, Pa.

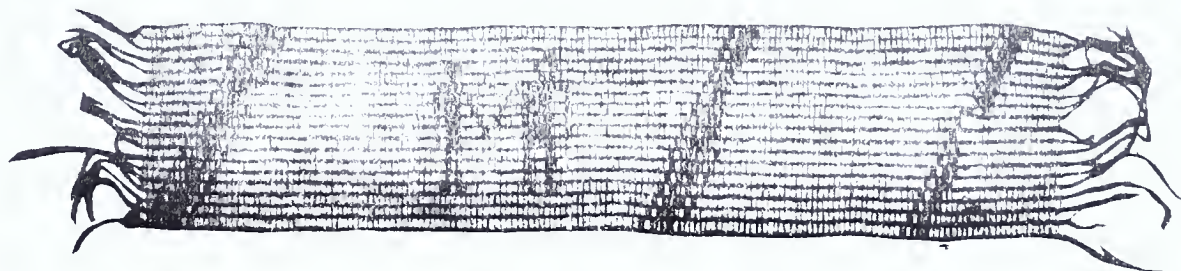
J. ALDEN MASON, PH. D.  
University of Pennsylvania  
Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALBERT COOK MYERS  
Moylan, Pa.

HIRAM H. SHENK  
Secretary of the Federation  
Harrisburg, Pa.

HENRY W. SHOEMAKER  
Chairman Pennsylvania Historical  
Commission, McElhattan, Pa.

FRANK G. SPECK, PH. D.  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, Pa.



THE ORIGINAL WAMPUM BELT GIVEN BY THE INDIANS TO WILLIAM PENN  
Presented by his great-grandson  
GRANVILLE JOHN PENN  
to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.



# PENNSYLVANIA INDIAN SURVEY

UNDER DIRECTION OF

NOV 1 1929

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Pa. State Historical Commission and Pa. Federation of Historical Societies.

Return to Wyoming Historical and Geological Society,  
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

## INFORMATION CONCERNING INDIAN SITES AND RELICS

found in or near McKees Rocks, Allegheny county.

Information furnished by

NAME John J. Herbst

ADDRESS Postmaster, McKees Rocks, Pa.

1. Have you personally found any Indian relics, arrowheads, flints, pottery, etc.? If so, where? If space requires, answer on back of sheet.
2. Give, if possible, the exact location—township, lot number, name of farm owner—where any of the following named Indian remains are supposed to occur.
  - a. Forts
  - b. Village Sites
  - c. Burial Grounds Indian Mound, McKees Rocks, Pa. Overlooking the Ohio River.
  - d. Camp Sites
  - e. Indian Trails
3. Where have relics been found in any quantity? Indian Mound, McKees Rocks, Pa.
4. Where has pottery been found? Indian Mound, McKees Rocks, Pa.
5. Where have Indian graves been found? Indian Mound, McKees Rocks, Pa.
6. Give the address of any persons in your county having large or small collections of Indian relics  
The Carnegie Museum, at Pittsburgh, Pa. have relics, etc that were gathered at  
the Indian Mound at McKees Rocks, Pa. A complete description of the same, no doubt  
can be had by writing them.

Any additional information you may have will be of value. Please note it on back of sheet.

and is of the

NAME  
ADDRESS

1. Has the  
2. Give the  
3. Give the

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APPENDIX D

SITE SURVEY AND RECORDING PROGRAM OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE MUSEUM



SITE SURVEY AND RECORDING PROGRAM OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA STATE MUSEUM

General Statement on "What is the Site Survey and Recording Program"

The site survey and recording program is essentially a program whereby sites of archaeological interest can be discovered, or once discovered, can be identified, catalogued, and located by a standard procedure. Such a program is valuable not only as a means for accumulating knowledge and studying specific problems of settlement pattern distribution, but it presents the professional as well as the amateur archaeologist with a uniform method for recording sites and cataloguing artifacts.

The basic program was one initiated by the River Basin Surveys Unit of the Bureau of American Ethnology about 1945. This organization in conjunction with the National Park Service and others supported surveys "to determine the extent and nature of archaeological and paleontological remains in areas to be flooded by the construction of dams". In order to properly identify these remains (sites), the River Basin Surveys initiated a standard trinominal system which has since been adopted by many institutions in a number of states to catalogue all archaeological sites within their boundaries.

The Pennsylvania State Museum is one of the many institutions to have adopted this trinominal system of identification which simply involves the use of symbols for state, county, and site, and has been using it to catalogue sites in the eastern part of the State. Carnegie Museum also employs the system and has recorded over 2000 sites for the western part of the State.

The program essentially establishes the State Museum as a repository for information concerning the location and nature of archaeological sites discovered in eastern Pennsylvania. It requires that the Museum maintain accurate records so that it is able to supply the proper trinominal designations required by the discovery of new sites.



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Such a program, as has already been suggested, is not new to the Museum. Previous members of the Section of Archaeology have utilized the basic principles of the system. The new staff is very much interested in continuing this service to the public. However, some updating and reorganization of the system is necessary in order to render the service efficiently.

### Mechanics of the Program

- I. TRINOMINAL SYSTEM: Each state in the United States receives a numerical symbol which indicates the position of that state in an alphabetically ordered series. Alaska and Hawaii, since they have been added to the U.S.A. since the inception of the Trinominal System, receive numbers at the end of the alphabetic ordering. The designation for Pennsylvania is 36--others for example, Ohio is 33, New York 30.

The second designation of the trinomial is a standardized abbreviation for the county in which the site is situated. A listing of accepted abbreviations is to be found in an article by Vincent Mrozowski in the Pennsylvania Archaeologist (Vol. 23(2): 70-71).

The final designation is a number which refers specifically to a particular site. This number is assigned by the State Museum and indicates the order in which sites were reported.

To designate a particular site within the trinomial system, the following example is presented - 36Hul: (36) the State of Pennsylvania; (Hu) Huntingdon County; (1) first site designated in that county (Sheep Rock). A number such as this can readily be adapted to the cataloguing of private collections and still maintain



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the privacy of those collections. However, this system will not function properly without some organization acting as coordinator.

II. DRAINAGE DIVISION: For the purpose of efficiency and lessening the burden on any one particular institution to act as coordinator for the survey, the State has been divided into two portions based upon river drainage systems. Carnegie Museum records and coordinates the sites in the Ohio Drainage; the Pennsylvania State Museum records and coordinates sites in the Susquehanna and Delaware Drainages. Sites within the counties of Potter, Cameron, Clearfield, Blair, Bedford, and east are coordinated by the State Museum; those to the west by Carnegie.

#### How the Program Functions

The operation of the system is quite simple. First, a request is made to the Museum for a series of numbers. Second, standard information forms are sent to the requester (see attached form). Third, standard forms are filled out and returned to the Museum. Finally, site numbers are assigned to the requester and the information is filed by the Museum.

#### Specific Policy

The policy of the Museum will be to maintain strictly confidential files. These files will not be open to the general public, but will be available to persons conducting a research project designed to make a specific contribution to the understanding of Pennsylvania Prehistory.

The policy of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission as recorded in the Minutes for the meeting of Tuesday, February 21, 1967, specifies that:



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"Any use of the archaeological site record files in the Archaeology Section of the William Penn Memorial Museum, by private individuals or other institutions, shall require permission by the Section in response to a written request and statement of intent for use of the files. Permission to examine these files will be granted only in cases where scholarly purposes are clearly demonstrated. Such studies shall not include published descriptions of the precise locations of sites recorded in these files without the express written consent of the Section."

Address Correspondence to:

Ira F. Smith III, Field Archaeologist  
Section of Archaeology  
William Penn Memorial Museum  
Box 232  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108



APPENDIX E

PENNSYLVANIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC SITES AND LANDMARKS





# PENNSYLVANIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC SITES AND LANDMARKS



## INSTRUCTIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR COMPLETING PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC SITE SURVEY FORM

When filling out this form please be assured that all information requested here is essential. Until it is obtained the historic site in question will not be properly entered on either the Pennsylvania or the National Register. Only after the entries are completed will the property in question be duly entered upon the Register, which will then afford it some protection. We must depend upon local agencies and interested persons to complete this form. We have tried to make it as uncomplicated as possible without sacrificing the quality of information.

Most of the eleven categories included in this form are self explanatory, but the researcher may have questions regarding sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Special instructions for these, section by section, follow:

*Section 5* simply deals with pinpointing the local depository in which the legal description of the property in question is housed. In most instances this will be the county courthouse, but in rare exceptions it may be the local county historical society. Call the courthouse first.

*Section 6A* is concerned with whether the property in question is listed in any other local or national level historic survey. If the property is listed in another survey attach a listing to this sheet (6A).

*Section 6B* calls for the listing of reference books (by author — last name first — title of book, publisher and date of publication, and page or plate references). Local unpublished materials (such as college theses, manuscripts by local historians, school term papers, etc.) and information as to their whereabouts are most important. Consult your local historical societies.

*Section 7* provides a choice of two systems. The first system for geographically pinpointing the property has to do with large (over ten acres, usually) sites. In order to determine the exact degree, minute and second of latitude and longitude, the researcher should have a large scale map with the grid coordinate system clearly marked upon it. We suggest State Geodetic survey maps or township survey maps where available. On the map the researcher should first outline the property, then enclose this outline in a rectangle. The four corners of this rectangle (NW, NE, SE & SW) should be located with reference to their exact latitude and longitude. *Note:* Although this facet of the survey may cause the researcher some consternation, it is of the utmost importance since it will allow exact pinpoint location of the property in question in the future. This information will be made available to highway engineers and urban renewal developers. For smaller sites (houses, barns, outbuildings, etc.) just a single latitude and longitude designation is required.

*Section 8A* calls for early views of the property in question. These may include early photographs, early prints, or even paintings or drawings. When more than one early view exists, please arrange them in chronological order.

*Section 8B* calls for present views of the property. The researcher should attempt to obtain as many views of the site as possible — in the case of a site having architectural interest, interior as well as exterior views should be obtained. The importance of photographs cannot be overemphasized. Old post cards, where available, are also acceptable.

*Section 9:* Where the entries are either plural or extremely lengthy, please attach separate sheets. Please make sure the author of each description is given credit.

Pennsylvania Historical  
& Museum Commission 3/1969  
Register of  
Historic Sites & Landmarks

Please Type or Print

Official Use Only	
NUMBER	COUNTY:
TYPE OF PROPERTY:	

I. NAME

COMMON NAME OF PROPERTY:

OTHER:

II. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

COUNTY:

III. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input type="checkbox"/>	In Process <input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/>
		Preservation Work in Progress <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

PRESENT USE (Check One or More if Applicable)

Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	(Comments below)
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	

Additional Comments:

IV. OWNERSHIP

NAME:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

COUNTY:

V. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

COUNTY:

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY

## VI. (A) REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:

FEDERAL ☐

STATE ☐

COUNTY ☐

LOCAL ☐

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

## (B) MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(Books, Pamphlets, Theses, Research Projects, etc. See Instruction Sheet.)

## VII. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

### LARGE PROPERTY—OVER TEN ACRES

### SMALL PROPERTY—LESS THAN TEN ACRES

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING  
A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

O  
R

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES  
DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY  
OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES

CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

LIST ALL COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING COUNTY BOUNDARIES

Notice on the use of maps: Please pinpoint property on the largest scale map possible (e.g., a township map is preferable to a county map, which in turn is better than a State map). Please try to find a map that uses the grid coordinate system and includes a notation as to scale. State geodetic maps are preferable when obtainable, but county, township, or local road maps are also acceptable.

# VIII. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check one)					
	EXCELLENT <input type="checkbox"/>	GOOD <input type="checkbox"/>	FAIR <input type="checkbox"/>	DETERIORATED <input type="checkbox"/>	RUINS <input type="checkbox"/>	UNEXPOSED <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check one)		(Check one)			
	ALTERED <input type="checkbox"/>	UNALTERED <input type="checkbox"/>	MOVED <input type="checkbox"/>	ORIGINAL SITE <input type="checkbox"/>		

## VIII. (A) EARLY APPEARANCE (*Old prints, old photos, photos of paintings and prints*):

*Note: Early views are most important since they often show a property before drastic changes were made. Please seek out any old photos, prints or photos of paintings, or prints that show the property. Place these in chronological order and comment upon the date of each view if possible.*

VIII. (B) PRESENT APPEARANCE:

*Note: Please include exterior, interior and detailed views when possible. Any measured drawings or sketches of interesting details are also helpful.*

## IX. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (check one or more as applicable)

Pre-Columbian ☐

16th Century ☐

18th Century ☐

20th Century ☐

15th Century ☐

17th Century ☐

19th Century ☐

Specific Date(s)  
(if known).....

### AREAS:

Aboriginal

Conservation ☐

Music ☐

Transportation ☐

Prehistoric ☐

Education ☐

Political ☐

Urban Planning ☐

Historic ☐

Engineering ☐

Religion and/or

Other (specify) ☐

Agriculture ☐

Industry ☐

Philosophy ☐

Architecture ☐

Invention ☐

Science ☐

Art ☐

Landscape Architecture ☐

Sculpture ☐

Commerce ☐

Literature ☐

Social - Humanitarian ☐

Communications ☐

Military ☐

Theatre ☐

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Including Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

*Note: One may wish to attach here appraisals by noteworthy local historians or other interested parties who have knowledge of the property.*

IX. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

X. FORM PREPARED BY:

NAME AND TITLE:

ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

XI. PLEASE SEND COMPLETED FORM TO:

Keeper  
Pennsylvania Register of Historic Sites & Landmarks  
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission  
Box 1026  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108

APPENDIX F

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES



## THE PROGRAM

### The National Register of Historic Places

- \* is the official list of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation
- \* makes private property owners eligible to be considered for Federal grants-in-aid for historic preservation through State programs
- \* provides protection through comment by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on the effect of federally financed, assisted, or licensed undertakings on historic properties, as stated in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and Executive Order 11593.

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 placed the Department of the Interior squarely in the field of historic preservation. This act gave extensive responsibilities to the Secretary of the Interior to effect a national policy of historic preservation and authorized a national survey of sites of exceptional value in United States history. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 expanded this mandate and called for a broadened program for the preservation of all cultural property throughout the Nation. The 1966 act states:

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expand and maintain a national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, hereinafter referred to as the National Register...

The role of the Federal Government in preservation activities was emphasized on May 13, 1971, with the signing of Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," which states that:

The Federal Government shall provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the Nation.

Under Section 2(a) of the order the heads of Federal agencies shall:

...with the advice of the Secretary of the Interior, and in cooperation with the liaison officer for historic preservation for the State or territory involved, locate, inventory, and



nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all sites, buildings, districts, and objects under their jurisdiction or control that appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Federal nominations are submitted through Federal Representatives for Executive Order 11593 appointed by the heads of Federal agencies.

All historic areas in the National Park System, together with those properties eligible for designation as national historic landmarks, are of national significance and are listed in the National Register. Properties of national, State, or local significance may be nominated by the States and the Federal agencies and are placed on the Register by approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The National Historic Preservation Act is implemented in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Officers who are responsible for administering the National Register program within their jurisdictions. Before properties are nominated for inclusion in the National Register a continuing statewide survey of historic, architectural, archeological, and cultural resources is undertaken.

Before submission to the National Register, all nominations must have been approved by a State review board whose membership includes professionals in the fields of architecture (or architectural history), history, archeology, and other disciplines. If the property meets National Register criteria the board recommends it for nomination to the National Register. The nomination is then reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer, signed, and forwarded to the National Park Service.

The State Historic Preservation Officer and the State review board are responsible for the preparation and review of the State's historic preservation plan which includes an inventory and analysis of the State's historic resources and a program for their protection. The National Park Service, acting on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, reviews the plan and gives approval. In Volume III of the plan (the Annual Preservation Program), each State has an opportunity to update the content of the basic plan (Volumes I and II).

"The National Register of Historic Places" is published in hard-cover with pertinent information about each property. The 1972 edition, together with its 1974 supplement, contain descriptions of 7,000



registered properties. A cumulative listing of all National Register properties is published each February in the "Federal Register" and additions to the National Register are printed the first Tuesday of each month. These listings and the hard-cover edition are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

#### CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The following criteria are designed to guide the States, Federal agencies, and the Secretary of the Interior in evaluating potential entries (other than areas of the National Park System and national historic landmarks) for the National Register:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- (A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:



4

- (A) a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- (B) a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- (C) a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- (D) a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- (E) a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- (F) a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- (G) a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

#### MATCHING GRANTS-IN-AID FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorizes 50 percent matching grants-in-aid to the 50 States of the Union, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Grant funds may be used for the preparation of comprehensive statewide historic preservation surveys and plans, and for acquisition and development of properties listed in the National Register. States and territories may transfer funds to local governments or private organizations and individuals. For acquisition and development projects involving a private transferee, the public interest is protected by deed covenants assuring maintenance and administration, and public benefit.

Development funds are used for the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of historic properties. Evidence of conformance to professional standards established by the Secretary of the Interior must be shown in the form of plans, specifications, shop drawings, or other materials submitted by the State to the National Park Service, or by onsite inspections by Division of Grants personnel.



Matching grants to the National Trust for Historic Preservation support acquisition, restoration, maintenance, and administration of its historic properties, and a wide variety of educational and technical assistance activities.

#### THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

In the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Congress established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to advise the Congress and the President. The Council is composed of the Secretaries of Interior, Housing and Urban Development, Commerce, Treasury, Transportation, and Agriculture; the Attorney General; the Administrator of the General Services Administration; the Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation; the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; and 10 nonfederal members appointed by the President.

In addition to its other duties, the Council advises and assists Federal departments and agencies in discharging their historic preservation responsibilities. To ensure proper consideration of the value of National Register properties in the Federal planning and programming process, Congress gave the Advisory Council an unusual power of review. In Section 106, the act provides that:

The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in the National Register. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation...a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

While Federal agencies are required to obtain the comments of the Council when any Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed project affects a National Register property, this section gives the Advisory Council no veto over such undertakings. However, it does ensure that historical values will be thoroughly considered in Federal project planning. When conflicts with historical values cannot be avoided, the Advisory Council provides a high-level forum for assessing the public interest and recommending courses of action. Under Sections 1(3) and 2(b) of Executive Order 11593 and the



Advisory Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Property," 36 CFR Part 800, the Council's review authority is extended to properties determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be eligible for National Register listing.

In evaluating "effect" within the meaning of Section 106 and the Executive order, the Council is guided by the following criteria:

A Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed undertaking shall be considered to have an effect on a National Register property or property eligible for inclusion in the National Register (districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, including their settings) when any condition of the undertaking causes or may cause any change, beneficial or adverse, in the quality of the historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural character that qualified the property under the National Register criteria. Generally, adverse effects occur in conditions which include, but are not limited to:

1. Destruction or alteration of all or part of a property.
2. Isolation from, or alteration of, its surrounding environment.
3. Introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property and its setting.
4. Transfer or sale of a federally owned property without adequate conditions or restrictions regarding preservation, maintenance, or use.
5. Neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration or destruction.

A booklet, "Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: To Advise, Recommend, Encourage, Coordinate, Assist," may be obtained by request from the Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Suite 1030, 1522 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

## 1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

## 2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

\_\_\_ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

\_\_\_ VICINITY OF  
CODE

COUNTY

CODE

## 3 CLASSIFICATION

### CATEGORY

\_\_\_ DISTRICT  
\_\_\_ BUILDING(S)  
\_\_\_ STRUCTURE  
\_\_\_ SITE  
\_\_\_ OBJECT

### OWNERSHIP

\_\_\_ PUBLIC  
\_\_\_ PRIVATE  
\_\_\_ BOTH

### PUBLIC ACQUISITION

\_\_\_ IN PROCESS  
\_\_\_ BEING CONSIDERED

### STATUS

\_\_\_ OCCUPIED  
\_\_\_ UNOCCUPIED  
\_\_\_ WORK IN PROGRESS  
**ACCESSIBLE**  
\_\_\_ YES RESTRICTED  
\_\_\_ YES UNRESTRICTED  
\_\_\_ NO

### PRESENT USE

\_\_\_ AGRICULTURE \_\_\_ MUSEUM  
\_\_\_ COMMERCIAL \_\_\_ PARK  
\_\_\_ EDUCATIONAL \_\_\_ PRIVATE RESIDENCE  
\_\_\_ ENTERTAINMENT \_\_\_ RELIGIOUS  
\_\_\_ GOVERNMENT \_\_\_ SCIENTIFIC  
\_\_\_ INDUSTRIAL \_\_\_ TRANSPORTATION  
\_\_\_ MILITARY \_\_\_ OTHER

## 4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

STATE

## 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

## 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

\_\_\_ FEDERAL \_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

# 7 DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT

☐ GOOD

☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED

☐ RUINS

☐ UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED

☐ ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

☐ ORIGINAL SITE

☐ MOVED      DATE \_\_\_\_\_

---

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

---

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

---

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

UTM REFERENCES

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

ORGANIZATION

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL \_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_

LOCAL \_\_\_\_

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

APPENDIX G

STATES RESPONDING TO CORRESPONDENCE



Alabama, University of	University, Alabama
Alaska, State of Department of Natural Resources	Anchorage, Alaska
Arizona, University of	Tucson, Arizona
Colorado, State Historical Society of	Boulder, Colorado
Delaware, State of Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs	Dover, Delaware
Florida, State of Department of State	Tallahassee, Florida
Illinois, University of Illinois Archaeological Survey	Urbana, Illinois
Indiana University	Bloomington, Indiana
Iowa, University of	Iowa City, Iowa
Kansas State Historical Society	Topeka, Kansas
Kentucky Heritage Commission	Frankfort, Kentucky
Maine, University of at Orono	Orono, Maine
Massachusetts Historical Commission	Boston, Massachusetts
Mississippi, State of Department of Archives and History	Jackson, Mississippi
Nebraska State Historical Society	Lincoln, Nebraska
New Mexico, Museum of	Santa Fe, New Mexico
New York, State University of at Buffalo	Buffalo, New York
North Dakota, State Historical Society of	Bismark, North Dakota
Ohio Historic Preservation Office	Columbus, Ohio
Oklahoma, University of	Norman, Oklahoma
Oregon, University of	Eugene, Oregon
South Dakota Archaeological Research Center	Ft. Meade, South Dakota
Tennessee, State of Department of Conservation	Nashville, Tennessee



Texas Historical Commission	Austin, Texas
Utah, University of and Utah State Historical Division	Salt Lake City, Utah
Virginia, Commonwealth of Virginia State Library	Richmond, Virginia
Washington, University of	Seattle, Washington
Wisconsin, State Historical Society of	Madison, Wisconsin
Wyoming, State of Wyoming Recreation Commission	Cheyenne, Wyoming













